RED CROSS SERVICE RECORD

Accomplishments of Seven Years
1939 - 1946

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The American National Red Cross
Washington, D. C.

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RED CROSS SERVICE RECORD

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF SEVEN YEARS

July 1, 1939 - June 30, 1946

Office of Program Research
The American National Red Cross
Washington, D.C.

ARC 541

NOVEMBER 1946

FOREWORD

The American people have responded magnificently to the needs of humanity in making possible through The American National Red Cross an enlarged program of services required by war and its aftermath.

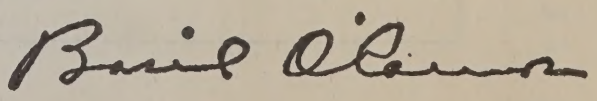
The 3,755 chapters of the Red Cross, carrying this program to every community in the United States, received the loyal and unfaltering support of those communities. The expanded program, made possible by the financial contributions of the people, was translated into actual service only through the untiring efforts of the millions of chapter volunteers.

The services of the Red Cross were carried to the personnel of the Army and the Navy on every battlefront and in camps, stations, and hospitals throughout the world. The chapters at home and the Red Cross field directors in military installations at home and abroad formed a link by which families and the men in service maintained communication, frequently vital for sound morale.

Service programs expanded or contracted as needs changed with the conditions of war. Some programs, such as the services to veterans, continue to grow when combat ceases.

The workers, volunteer and paid, and the people of every community who support the Red Cross are entitled to know what has been accomplished. As Chairman of The American National Red Cross, I have the honor of submitting in this report the simple record of activity during the 7 years from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1946.

Here in sharp focus is a picture of our continuing campaign to alleviate the suffering caused by war and disaster and to broaden the scope of community work in safety, health, and general welfare. For the Red Cross the war against human suffering never ends.



Chairman
The American National Red Cross

THE CHARTER OBLIGATIONS
OF
THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

The purposes of this corporation are and shall be:

To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war....

To perform all the duties devolved upon a national society by each nation which has acceded to said treaty (the Treaty of Geneva)....

To act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the United States of America and their Army and Navy....

To continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and to apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same.

--From The American National Red Cross
Congressional Charter, approved
January 5, 1905

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This report covers the major activities of the American National Red Cross for the important period from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1946. It is a revision of the 5-year report, Accomplishments 1940-45, which was issued recently to Red Cross administrators.

This new report includes the earlier year of 1939-40, which saw the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. From then until December 1941 the Red Cross program was being adapted to the conditions of the European war. Thereafter and until August 1945 the Red Cross was participating in the war effort of our own nation. This report also adds the year ending June 30, 1946, during which it became possible, following VJ Day, to begin the readjustments of program required by the termination of the war.

Activities are grouped according to the functions of the Red Cross as set forth in the charter rather than according to organizational units performing the services. Supplementary reports have become available that make possible a more complete coverage of certain programs than was given in the earlier report.

The fiscal years used in this report are the years ending on June 30.

I

PERSONNEL, ORGANIZATION, FINANCE

An Army of Volunteers

An average of
204 volunteers to each paid worker
carried on the
American National Red Cross program of activities
during the 7 years
1939-46

The American National Red Cross, in meeting its obligations to servicemen and veterans at home and overseas and in carrying on its other welfare programs, was faced with the task of securing and maintaining an increased number of employed personnel during the years 1939-46. A paid staff, specially recruited and trained, was responsible for much of the camp, hospital, and overseas work, but in chapters, large and small, throughout the United States it was an army of volunteers who maintained the constant and mounting flow of Red Cross services.

1939-46

2,616	chapters among a total of 3,735 were operated entirely by volunteers during one of these years.
4,246,000	average number per year of volunteers serving in the Red Cross program during the 7 years.
7,500,000	largest number of volunteers serving in all capacities during one of these years.
3,838,400	largest number of certificated volunteers serving in organized special corps during one of these years. (a)
19,905,400	largest number of Junior Red Cross members enrolled in a single year.
36,645,300	largest number of adults contributing $1 or more to the Red Cross program during a single year.

(a) These are included in the 7,500,000 total volunteers.

The Army of Volunteers
other than organized corps members who carry on the Red Cross activities
serve as
national officers and committee members — chapter officers and committee members
instructors — disaster workers
war fund workers — Junior Red Cross sponsors
public information representatives
and in numerous other ways

Table 1

VOLUNTEER PERSONNEL - TOTAL, MEMBERS OF ORGANIZED SPECIAL CORPS, AND OTHERS PARTICIPATING IN RED CROSS ACTIVITIES
FISCAL YEARS, 1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Year	Total (a)	Organized Special Corps	Other (a)
1939-40	1,120,000	540,000	580,000
1940-41	2,000,000	1,215,000	785,000
1941-42	3,000,000	2,719,000	281,000
1942-43	6,500,000	3,838,000	2,662,000
1943-44	5,000,000	3,199,000	1,801,000
1944-45	7,500,000	2,633,000	4,867,000
1945-46	4,600,000(b)	820,000(c)	3,780,000(b)
Average per year	4,246,000	2,138,000	2,108,000

Table 2

PERSONNEL - VOLUNTEER AND PAID, FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1940-46

Year	Paid Personnel			Volunteer Personnel	Number Volunteers to Each Paid Worker
	Chapter	National	Total		
1940	2,547	935	3,482	1,120,000	322
1941	3,046	2,098	5,144	2,000,000	389
1942	5,420	6,243	11,663	3,000,000	257
1943	10,001	13,772	23,773	6,500,000	273
1944	13,848	20,338	34,186	5,000,000	146
1945	14,654	24,378	39,032	7,500,000	192
1946	13,956	14,368	28,324	4,600,000(b)	162

(a) The number of volunteers other than members of organized corps is estimated.
(b) Based on preliminary data.
(c) Due to the cessation of hostilities, a marked decline appeared in the number of volunteers participating in organized special corps. The same decline appeared in other activities of a war-emergency nature.

Time devoted to Red Cross service
by the
organized volunteers or members of the
organized special corps

24,453,100 weeks between July 1, 1939, and June 30, 1946
$733,594,400 monetary equivalent at the rate of
75 cents an hour

The hours of work donated by volunteers in addition to the work of the paid staff represent a most significant contribution in support of the Red Cross program. The volunteers served in many capacities - as instructors for classes; in the work of the Junior Red Cross; in assisting with war fund campaigns; as chapter chairmen and other officials engaged in chapter administration; as members of the organized special corps; and in numerous other ways.

Except for members of the organized special corps, records of the hours of service contributed by these volunteers are not available. The data on this page show that the hours of service given by volunteer workers greatly exceed each year the hours of service spent by both national and chapter paid workers.

The estimates for hours spent by national paid workers include estimates for the few part-time workers counted as full-time. Estimates for part-time chapter paid workers are not included. Also, estimates are not included for volunteers other than members of the organized special corps.

The hours shown for volunteers are actual figures reported for organized special corps members. Hours for paid workers are estimated. These are based on 250 workdays of 8 hours each and on the monthly average of the number of paid workers.

	1939-40	1944-45	1945-46
Hours spent by national paid workers	1,870,000	48,756,000	28,736,000
Hours spent by chapter paid workers	4,166,000	25,220,000	23,472,000
Hours spent by organized special corps members only	11,836,100	172,994,000	72,481,000

Organized Special Corps Members

Table 3

ORGANIZED SPECIAL CORPS - MEMBERS OF ORGANIZED CORPS
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Organized Corps	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Administration	5,031	5,789	17,096	21,673	10,099
Arts and Skills	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	715
Canteen[b]	871	2,971	36,347	105,571	103,512
Home Service	1,442	3,019	6,119	12,347	16,033
Hospital and Recreation	3,241	3,688	11,452	23,207	37,106
Motor	2,796	6,576	26,604	44,668	35,956
Production	515,162	1,179,268	2,579,011	3,501,249	2,752,860
Staff Assistance	8,931	10,744	28,812	69,016	128,214
Vol. Dietitian's Aide	(a)	(a)	(a)	(c)	4,879
Vol. Nurse's Aide	672	1,166	10,426	58,734	98,358
Other volunteers	2,061	2,376	3,714	1,901	11,750
Total	540,207	1,215,597	2,719,581	3,838,366	3,199,482
Per 1,000,000 population	4,100	9,200	20,700	29,200	24,300

Organized Corps	1944-45	1945-46	Change Peak Year over Base Year[d]	Percent Change
Administration	7,730	4,837	16,642	331
Arts and Skills	6,134	6,645	5,930	829
Canteen[b]	88,493	51,323	104,700	12,021
Home Service	15,019	13,545	14,591	1,012
Hospital and Recreation	49,882	40,526	46,641	1,439
Motor	34,289	21,368	41,872	1,498
Production	2,250,746	577,120	2,986,087	580
Staff Assistance	63,721	31,122	119,283	1,336
Vol. Dietitian's Aide	7,399	4,027	2,520	52
Vol. Nurse's Aide	110,170	69,095	109,498	16,294
Other volunteers	52,292[e]	(c)	50,231	2,437
Total	2,633,583	819,608	3,298,159	611
Per 1,000,000 population	20,000	6,200	25,100	--

(a) Not inaugurated
(b) Including canteen aides
(c) No data
(d) Base year is the first year for which an entry appears
(e) Not included in total since workers are assigned to one of the corps

Table 4

ORGANIZED SPECIAL CORPS - CERTIFICATES ISSUED
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Organized Corps	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Arts and Skills	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)
Canteen	182	713	31,299	82,165	19,622
Home Service	338	90	516	1,550	5,058
Hospital and Recreation	1,188	1,614	5,638	11,947	17,798
Motor	112	1,374	13,827	20,057	5,314
Staff Assistance	1,574	3,278	21,065	34,389	21,326
Vol. Dietitian's Aide	(a)	(a)	(a)	64	4,618
Vol. Nurse's Aide	149	(b)	16,669	64,916	59,777
Total	3,543(c)	7,069(d)	89,014	215,088	133,513

Organized Corps	1944-45	1945-46	Total	Av. per Year
Arts and Skills	(b)	4,226	4,226	--
Canteen	17,941	6,789	158,711	22,673
Home Service	7,314	4,195	19,061	2,723
Hospital and Recreation	20,173	11,880	70,238	10,034
Motor	3,497	1,583	45,764	6,538
Staff Assistance	12,892	3,013	97,537	13,934
Vol. Dietitian's Aide	4,321	864	9,867	2,467
Vol. Nurse's Aide	53,634	20,350	215,495	35,916
Total	119,772	52,900	620,899	88,700

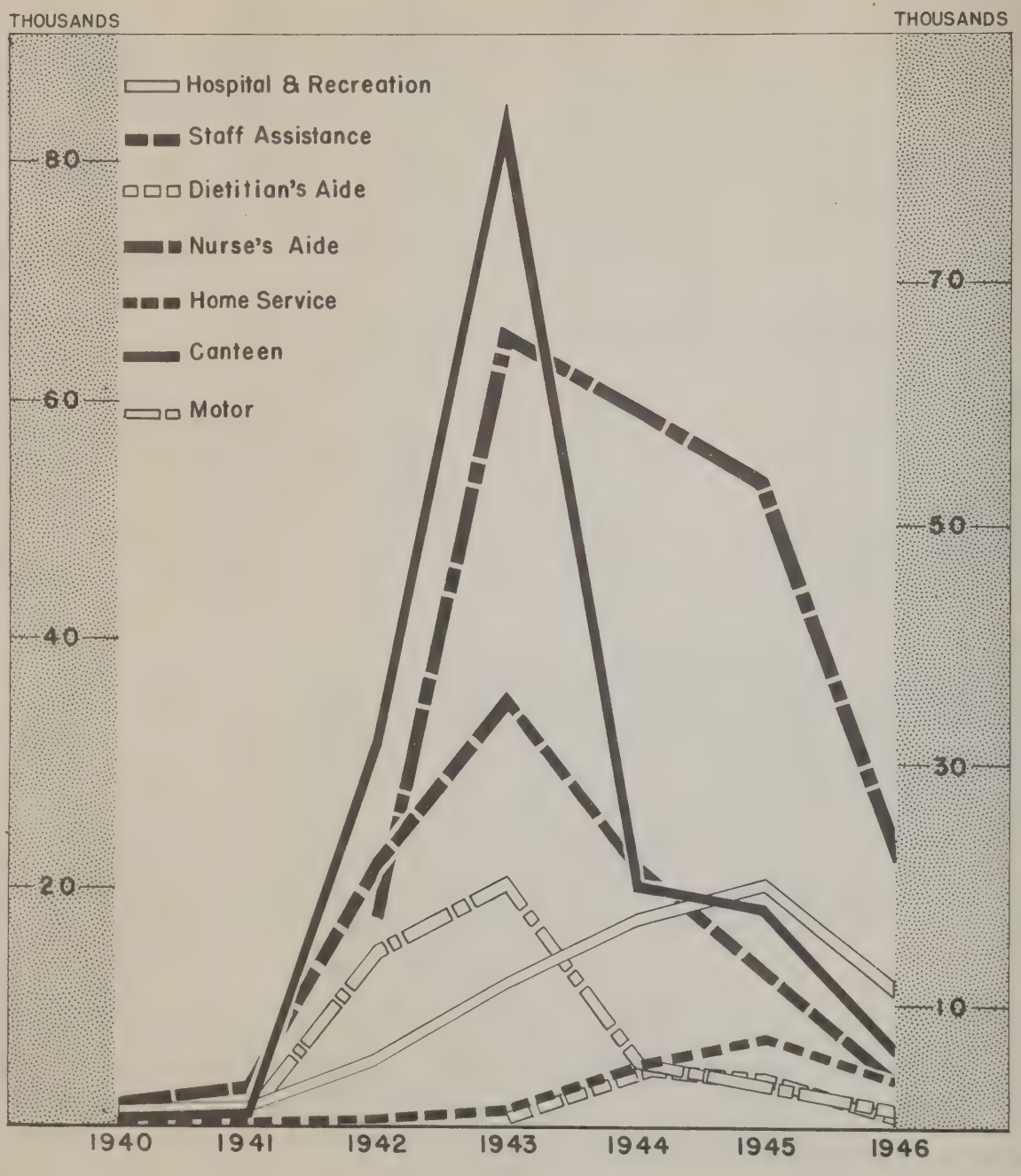
Volunteers in organized corps responded valiantly to the urgent need of the period from July 1939 through June 1945. Through Volunteer Special Services, volunteers are organized as corps members, most of whom are certificated for the type of service they agree to render. The demand for new types of services led to the inauguration of new corps.

New services initiated were: Arts and Skills Corps to offer instruction in fine arts and crafts: Volunteer Dietitian's Aide Corps to ease the serious shortage of help in dietary departments of military and civilian hospitals. The Mounted Unit of the Motor Corps was established to reach regions inaccessible by motor vehicle, and canteen aides were trained to augment the Canteen Corps. Volunteer nurse's aides were recruited and trained on an extensive scale to relieve the nursing shortage in military and civilian hospitals and in health agencies. Production Corps activities were increased.

Disaster relief operations involved the help and efforts of every corps, and the Red Cross war fund campaigns received the full cooperation of all corps members.

(a) Program not inaugurated
(b) No data
(c) Exclusive of 31 certificates in the Production Corps and 417 in the Braille Corps
(d) Exclusive of 24 certificates in the Production Corps and 492 in the Braille Corps

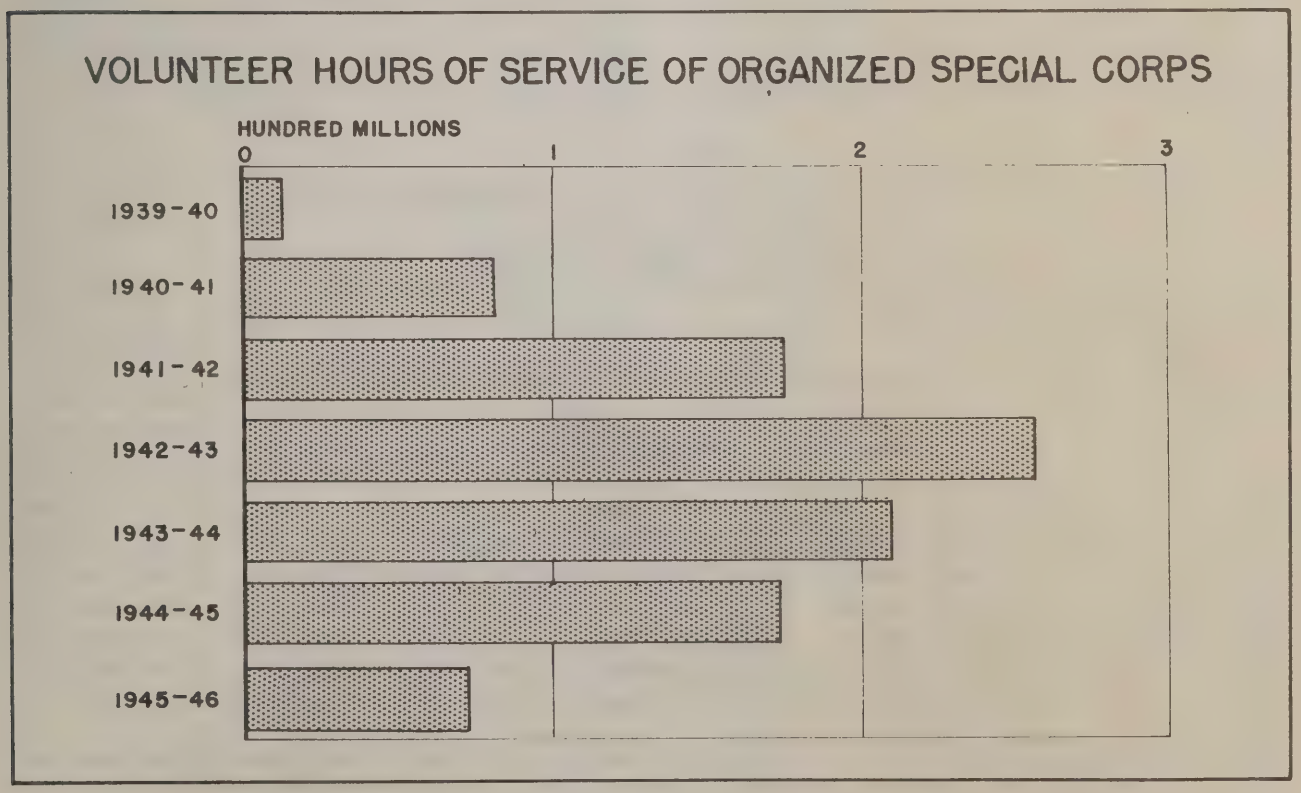
In the peak year of activity (1943) the Organized Special Corps issued 215,088 certificates....



Services to the armed forces were rapidly extended. Canteen Corps served food at docks, airports, and railroad stations; to troops in transit and at posts and stations; in child care centers and schools. Hospital and Recreation Corps, performing many friendly services for patients in hospitals, took up additional duties in the rehabilitation and reconditioning programs. Production Corps contributed endless surgical dressings and packed comfort and kit bags for overseas personnel, and also accepted the production of foreign war relief supplies as a major project. In addition to their work in the chapters, staff assistants did clerical and stenographic work at recruiting stations, draft boards, induction centers, and camp dayrooms. Blood donor centers welcomed the aid of the Gray Ladies, canteen aides, nurse's aides, and staff assistants. Home Service Corps, reorganized to give more assistance with the wartime case load, helped servicemen, ex-servicemen, and their dependents to meet needs arising from the war.

On November 6, 1945, the Navy awarded a certificate of achievement to the Motor Corps for its wartime assistance in driving navy passenger vehicles and convoys. Over 1,000 corps members participated each week. Motor Corps also furnished drivers for army vehicles and convoys and provided transportation for entertainment groups, convalescents, and patients. These tasks were additional to the many services performed for the chapters.

2,138,061	average number members of organized corps for the 7 years.
978,125,929	total hours of service given by members of organized corps during 7 years.
65.4	average hours of service given per corps member per year during 7 years. This is the equivalent of each volunteer contributing 8 days salary each year for 7 years to Red Cross activities.



An outstanding record was made by the Nurse's Aide Corps. On the honor roll of the corps appear the names of 866 women who gave a total of 2,000,000 hours of service between September 1, 1941, and September 1, 1945. These hours are the equivalent of the amount of time spent by 962 persons working for 52 weeks, 5 days a week, 8 hours a day.

The honor roll on which is inscribed the name of each woman who served 2,000 hours or more between July 1, 1941, and June 30, 1946, shows the following summary data:

Hours of Service Given	by	Number of Nurse's Aides
8,000		1
7,000		2
6,000		7
5,000		16
4,000		39
3,000		143
2,000		828

In addition to the liberal contribution made by the American public to the Red Cross through the war fund campaigns, there has also been a most generous contribution of time given by volunteer workers. Some idea of the amount of volunteer work contributed can be seen in Table 5, where hours of service given by members of organized special corps have been converted into work days, weeks, and years. During the peak year, 1942-43, these workers gave 256,491,827 hours, or 123,313 work years. In other words, hours of service contributed during 1942-43 by these workers was the equivalent of 123,313 persons working full time; that is, 8 hours a day, 5 days a week, 52 weeks a year for 1 year.

No adequate financial equivalent can be determined for these very extensive and invaluable services; however, a most conservative monetary equivalent has been computed, which is another measure of time element rather than of service value. In computing these monetary equivalents the modest fee of 75 cents per hour has been used in spite of the fact that among members of organized special corps are any number of highly specialized professional workers and artists who command high salaries in their respective fields.

Table 5

ORGANIZED SPECIAL CORPS - TOTAL HOURS OF SERVICE
BY ORGANIZED CORPS MEMBERS
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Year	Hours of Service		Total Hours of Service Shown as			
	Total	Average per Volunteer	Man Days (8 hours = 1 workday)	Man Weeks (40 hours = 1 work wk.)	Man Years (52 weeks = 1 work yr.)	A Monetary Equivalent (Est. at rate of 75¢ per hr.)
1939-40	11,836,107	21.9	1,479,513	295,903	5,690	$ 8,877,080
1940-41	80,900,627	66.6	10,112,578	2,022,516	38,895	60,675,470
1941-42	174,352,368	64.1	21,794,046	4,358,809	83,823	130,764,276
1942-43	256,491,827	66.8	32,061,478	6,412,296	123,313	192,368,870
1943-44	209,069,825	65.3	26,133,728	5,226,746	100,514	156,802,369
1944-45	172,993,705	65.7	21,624,213	4,324,843	83,170	129,745,279
1945-46	72,481,470	88.4	9,060,184	1,812,037	34,847	54,361,103
Total	978,125,929	65.4	122,265,741	24,453,148	470,253	$733,594,447

Activities of Organized Special Corps Volunteers

3,304 chapters reported that. . . .

120,636,971 meals were served by the Canteen Corps.

322,688 cases were assigned to the Home Service Corps.

60,224,637 miles were driven by the Motor Corps.

1,397,775 pages were transcribed by the Braille Corps.

63,552,640 garments were made and repaired,

1,403,158 layettes and toddler packs were made,

31,237,900 kit bags and miscellaneous articles and

2,481,951,637 surgical dressings were made by the Production Corps.

105 hospitals were served by the Arts and Skills Corps,

263 by the Dietitian's Aide Corps,

1,044 by the Hospital and Recreation Corps, and

2,493 by the Nurse's Aide Corps.

Table 6

ORGANIZED SPECIAL CORPS - SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS, 1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Organized Corps Accomplishments	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
Chapters reporting	1,956	3,162	3,616	3,723
Canteen Corps				
Meals served	80,599	104,557	587,291[a]	13,200,629
Home Service Corps				
Cases assigned	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Office interviews	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Visits made	17,755	34,468	110,198	226,241
Motor Corps				
Miles driven	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Calls made	66,379	198,259	552,240	1,524,532
Braille Corps				
Pages braille transcribed	462,857	473,365	461,553	(d)
Production Corps				
Garments made	1,201,571	4,626,545	14,478,321	17,201,284
Garments repaired	26,395	27,144	39,834	1,222,444
Layettes	29,900	366,564	445,780	67,190
Toddler packs	(c)	(c)	238,082	51,959
RC kit bags	(c)	(c)	79,755	2,215,908
Miscellaneous articles	239,497	337,282	1,023,191	2,519,935
Surgical dressings	9,958,201	47,801,592	96,661,757	613,961,443
Hospitals served by				
Arts and Skills Corps	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Dietitian's Aide Corps	(c)	(c)	(c)	6
Hospital and Recreation Corps	(b)	(b)	(b)	697
Nurse's Aide Corps	(b)	(b)	(b)	2,042

Organized Corps Accomplishments	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	Total
Chapters reporting	3,682	3,606	3,381	3,304[e]
Canteen Corps				
Meals served	30,673,174	41,868,592	34,122,129	120,636,971
Home Service Corps				
Cases assigned	322,688	(b)	(b)	322,688
Office interviews	529,375	987,082	885,823	2,402,280
Visits made	256,080	262,687	202,189	1,109,618
Motor Corps				
Miles driven	18,244,261	24,766,177	17,214,199	60,224,637
Calls made	2,185,380	2,520,329	1,664,783	8,711,902
Braille Corps				
Pages braille transcribed	(d)	(d)	(d)	1,397,775
Production Corps				
Garments made	9,745,461	9,003,371	4,789,987	61,046,540
Garments repaired	497,569	475,682	217,032	2,506,100
Layettes	43,889	79,560	75,673	1,108,556
Toddler packs	4,561	(b)	(b)	294,602
RC kit bags	4,567,420	6,877,761	1,558,065	15,298,909
Miscellaneous articles	4,585,482	4,844,662	2,388,942	15,938,991
Surgical dressings	972,023,023	680,267,345	61,278,276	2,481,951,637
Hospitals served by				
Arts and Skills Corps	55	123	137	105[e]
Dietitian's Aide Corps	259	368	419	263[e]
Hospital and Recreation Corps	1,175	1,086	1,217	1,044[e]
Nurse's Aide Corps	2,537	2,902	2,489	2,493[e]

(a) Reported as "persons" served
(b) No data reported
(c) Not inaugurated
(d) Service terminated December 31, 1942
(e) Average for years reported

As volunteer participation increased and chapter activities expanded and the overseas program developed, the national paid staff increased. National paid personnel consists of those employed persons located at national headquarters, in the area offices, and overseas.

Table 7

NATIONAL PAID PERSONNEL, BY SERVICES, AS OF JUNE 30, 1940-46

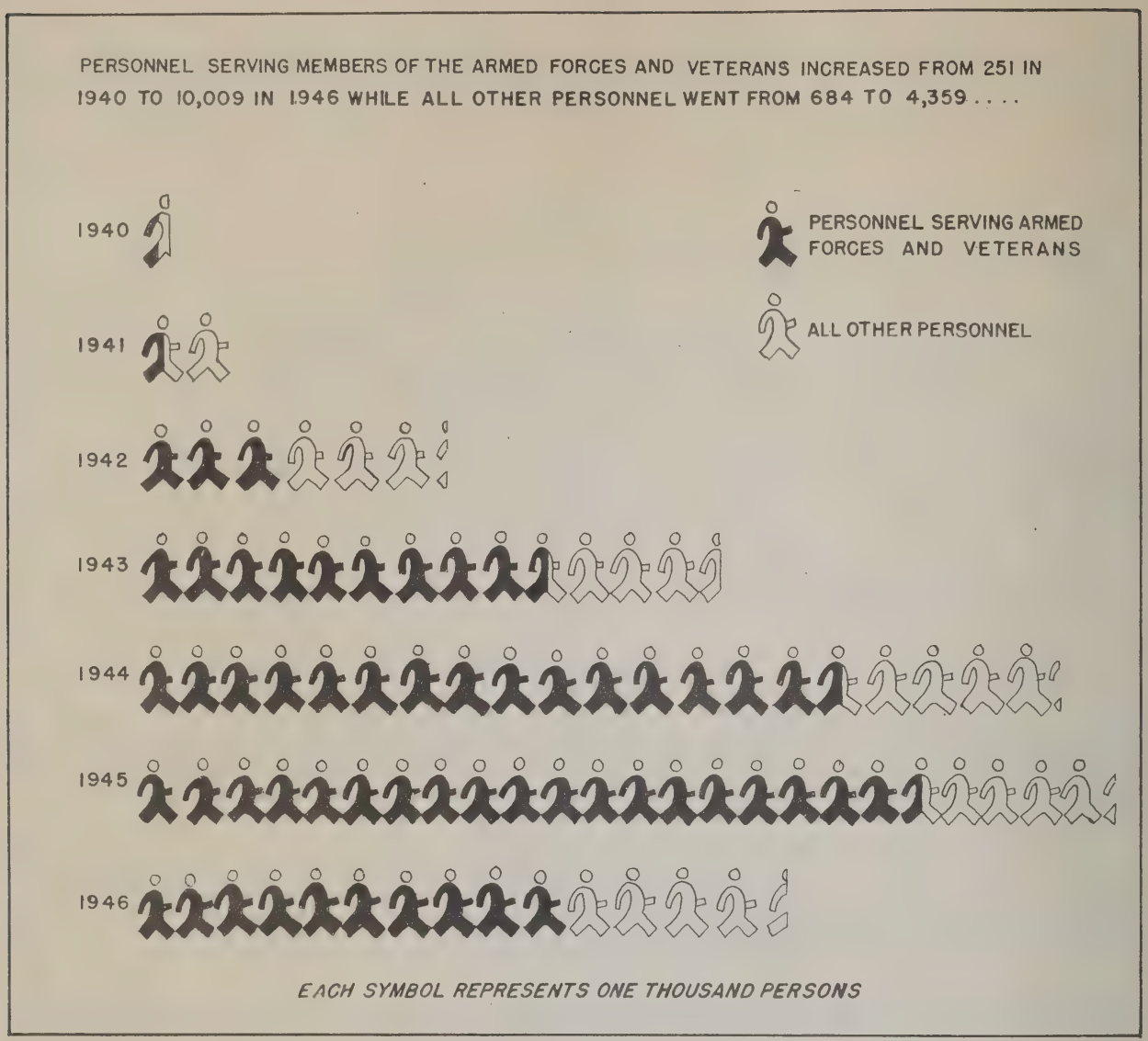
Service	June 30						
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Services to Armed Forces and Veterans	251	635	3,088	9,636	15,679	19,508	10,009
Disaster Relief and Civilian War Aid	31	39	135	193	129	184	113
Foreign War Relief[a]	(b)	405	270	136	182	324	144
Nursing Services	53	117	319	430	417	405	241
First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention	80	147	471	282	250	215	211
Junior Red Cross	39	41	85	99	128	136	131
Organized special corps	15	21	117	140	139	112	63
Services to chapters	137	183	463	402	477	444	422
General executive and finance	72	104	273	496	754	672	644
Operating facilities and others	210	337	953	1,345	1,448	1,962	2,022
Other Services	47	58	44	550	659	338	344
Employees called to military service	--	11	25	63	76	78	24
Total	935	2,098	6,243	13,772	20,338	24,378	14,368
Percent change over previous year	--	124	198	121	48	20	-41

In the organization of services to the military, the paid personnel for Services to the Armed Forces increased from 251 in June 1940 to 19,508 in June 1945.

41 percent fewer national paid staff were employed during 1945-46. This is the first year-to-year decrease for the 7-year period and denotes the beginning of the transition from the war period to a peacetime program of Red Cross activities.

(a) For the years 1940-45, this item included export warehouse personnel, prisoner of war staff, and personnel assigned to insular chapters. During 1945-46, export warehouse personnel were excluded.

(b) Breakdown not available.


PERSONNEL SERVING MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS INCREASED FROM 251 IN 1940 TO 10,009 IN 1946 WHILE ALL OTHER PERSONNEL WENT FROM 684 TO 4,359 . . . .
1940
1941
1942
1943
1944
1945
1946
PERSONNEL SERVING ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS
ALL OTHER PERSONNEL
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS ONE THOUSAND PERSONS

For every 4 servicemen and their families there were 3 volunteers engaged in Red Cross activities, June 1945.

For every 450 servicemen and their families there was the equivalent of 1 national paid employee, June 1945.

The total national and chapter paid personnel of 39,032 was the equivalent of 1 paid worker for every 280 servicemen and their families, June 1945.

Increase in the chapter paid personnel paralleled the increase in the number of volunteers as the Red Cross war program expanded. The increase reflects something of the enlarged program of services for the military.

Table 8

CHAPTER PAID PERSONNEL AS OF JUNE 30, 1940-46

June 30	Chapter Paid Personnel: Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time in Percent of Total
1940[a]	2,083	464	2,547	82
1941	(b)	(b)	3,046	(b)
1942	4,580	840	5,420	85
1943	8,634	1,367	10,001	86
1944	11,924	1,924	13,848	86
1945	12,610	2,044	14,654	86
1946[c]	11,736	2,220	13,956	84
Percent change 1945 over 1940	505	341	475	--
Percent change 1946 over 1940	463	378	448	--

Table 9

CHAPTERS - PERCENT OF TOTAL WITH PAID PERSONNEL, VOLUNTEER PERSONNEL ONLY, AND PAID EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, AS OF JUNE 30, 1940-46[c]

June 30	Percent of Chapters with: Paid Personnel	Volunteer Personnel Only	Paid Exec. Sec.
1940[a]	28	72	19
1941	30	70	21
1942	35	65	26
1943	46	54	34
1944	57	43	41
1945	63	37	45
1946[c]	68	32	48

The total number of chapter paid personnel in 1945 was about 5.8 times that in 1940. The total number of national paid workers in 1945 was about 26.1 times that in 1940.

Full-time chapter paid workers for 1945 were about 3 times the total full-time for 1942 while 1945 part-time workers were only about 2½ times the total part-time for 1942.

At least three factors are associated with the increase in the number of chapters having paid personnel: (1) the number of chapters conducting certain activities increased, (2) the amount of work carried on by chapters increased, and (3) the nature of the work changed, making necessary the employment of trained professional workers.

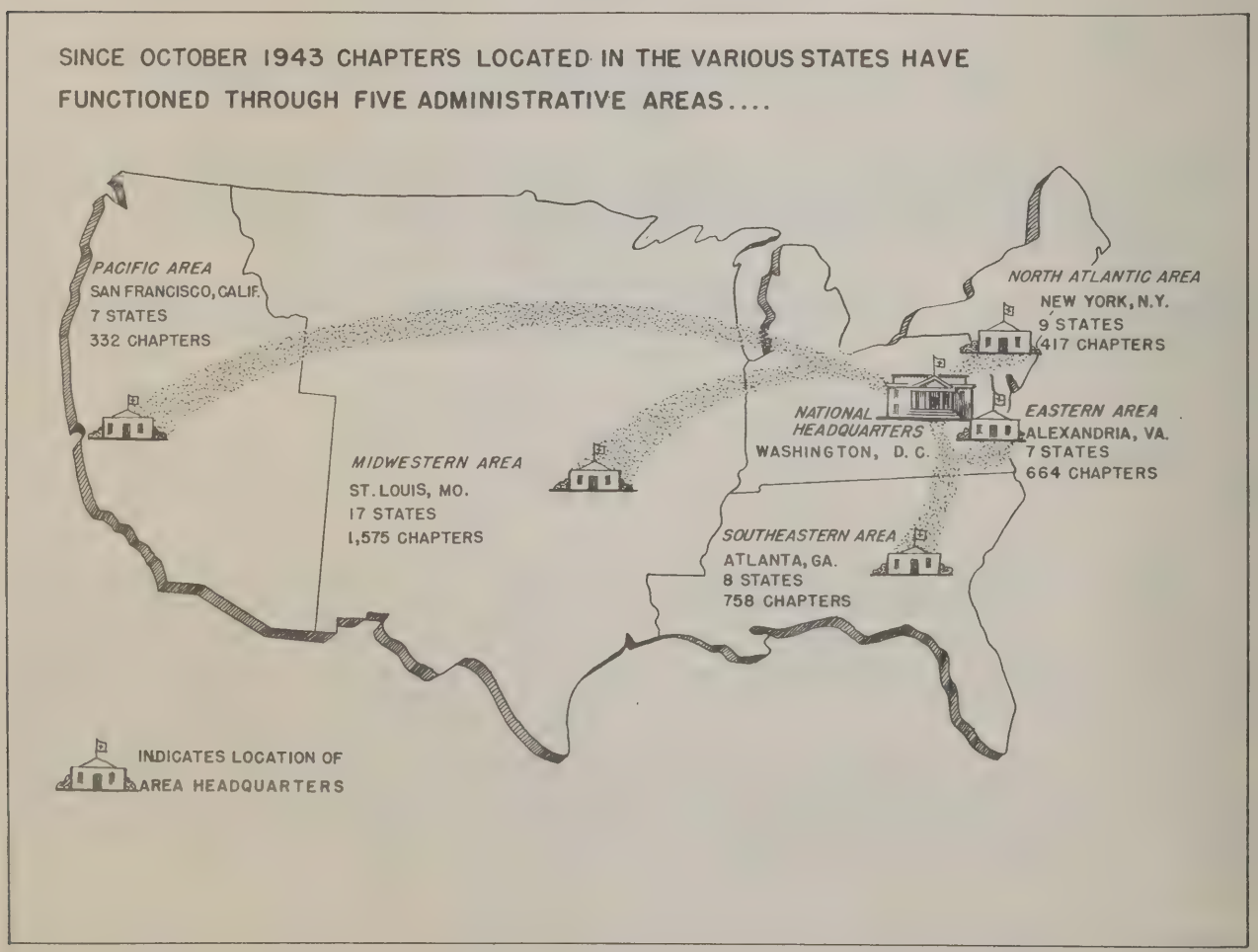
(a) December 31, 1939
(b) Breakdown not available
(c) Based on preliminary reports

Chapter Organization

For purposes of administrative and cooperative activity on a national scale, chapters are assisted by employed staffs in area offices and at national headquarters.

In 1939-40 the American National Red Cross consisted of three administrative areas covering the 48 states, the District of Columbia, and Alaska. These areas were the Eastern, including 23 states and the District of Columbia, with headquarters at the national office in Washington; the Midwestern, consisting of 17 states, with headquarters in St. Louis; and the Pacific, including 8 states and Alaska.

The unprecedented activities, domestic and overseas, initiated as a result of the war emergencies were accompanied by extensive organizational changes, the first of which was the transfer of the Eastern Area office from national headquarters to Alexandria, Virginia, in December 1941. On June 1, 1942, 9 states were separated from the Eastern Area to constitute the North Atlantic Area. On October 1, 1943, the Southeastern Area was created to include 8 other states formerly a part of the Eastern Area. North Atlantic Area now consists of 9 states, and Eastern Area consists of 7 states and the District of Columbia.



The chapter is the local unit of the American National Red Cross. The territory assigned to a chapter is usually a single county. In many instances, however, chapters do not conform to county boundaries.

The number of chapters has not varied more than 25 during the last 6 years. Chapters as of June 30, 1940-46, are:

June 30	Chapters[a]
1940	3,721
1941	3,735
1942	3,750
1943	3,757
1944	3,757
1945	3,754
1946	3,755

Red Cross auxiliaries have been organized in affiliation with chapters adjacent to army posts and navy stations. Through auxiliaries the families of men in the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps are provided the opportunity to participate in the various Red Cross activities:

260 chapters adjacent to army posts and naval stations conducted their programs through about 340 auxiliaries and committees, June 1945.

Certain land area and population facts as of 1940, relating to area and chapter organization, appear in Table 10.

Table 10

LAND AREA AND POPULATION (1940 CENSUS)

Area	States	Square Miles	Population			
			Total	Percent Urban [b]	Percent Rural [b]	Per Square Mile
North Atlantic	9	120,635	26,343,102	80.2	19.8	218
Eastern	7[c]	236,418	30,145,297	56.9	43.1	128
Southeastern	8	378,152	20,789,042	33.0	67.0	55
Midwestern	17	1,533,257	42,973,881	51.7	48.3	28
Pacific[d]	7	708,666	11,417,953	61.8	38.2	16
Total	48	2,977,128	131,669,275	56.5	43.5	44

(a) Including insular chapters.
(b) Communities of 2,500 population or more are classified as urban; communities of less than 2,500 population, rural.
(c) Not including the District of Columbia.
(d) Excluding Alaska.

Chapter Activities

Table 11

PERCENT OF TOTAL CHAPTERS ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED ACTIVITIES AS OF JUNE 30, 1940-46[a]

Activity	Percent of Total Chapters						
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946[a]
Disaster preparedness and civilian war aid	88	70	72	83	80	92	90
Home service to servicemen, veterans, and civilians	95	96	99	100	100	100	100
Community service to camps and hospitals	(b)	(b)	(c)	48	59	59	50
Blood donor service	(d)	(d)	(c)	18	30	31	3
Nursing activities							
Red Cross home nursing instruction	25	28	66	81	63	49	36
Recruitment of nurses	(c)	(c)	(c)	9	8	8	0
Public health nursing	9	9	8	7	5	5	4
Nutrition activities	(c)	(c)	46	59	39	30	26
Miscellaneous health activities	24	25	45	16	12	12	15
First aid, water safety, and accident prevention							
First aid instruction	62	62	90	92	68	52	45
Highway first aid activity	33	33	34	31	29	27	24
Water safety instruction	42	40	37	34	33	34	35
Accident prevention instruction	45	31	26	23	13	7	6
Volunteer first aid detachments	(c)	(c)	3	6	6	6	6
Organized special corps activities							
Arts and Skills Corps	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	1	4	4
Canteen Corps	3	4	17	36	35	33	30
Home Service Corps	(c)	(c)	(c)	23	30	23	27
Hospital and Recreation Corps	4	5	6	11	15	16	18
Motor Corps	11	11	21	31	29	26	24
Production Corps	76	94	99	100	98	100	94
Staff Assistance Corps	(c)	(c)	(c)	26	32	26	25
Volunteer Dietitian's Aide Corps	(f)	(f)	(f)	08	4	4	3
Volunteer Nurse's Aide Corps	2	1	17	29	33	34	28
Junior Red Cross programs	65	66	87	91	91	90	86
College unit programs	(g)	(g)	(g)	(c)	2	3	4

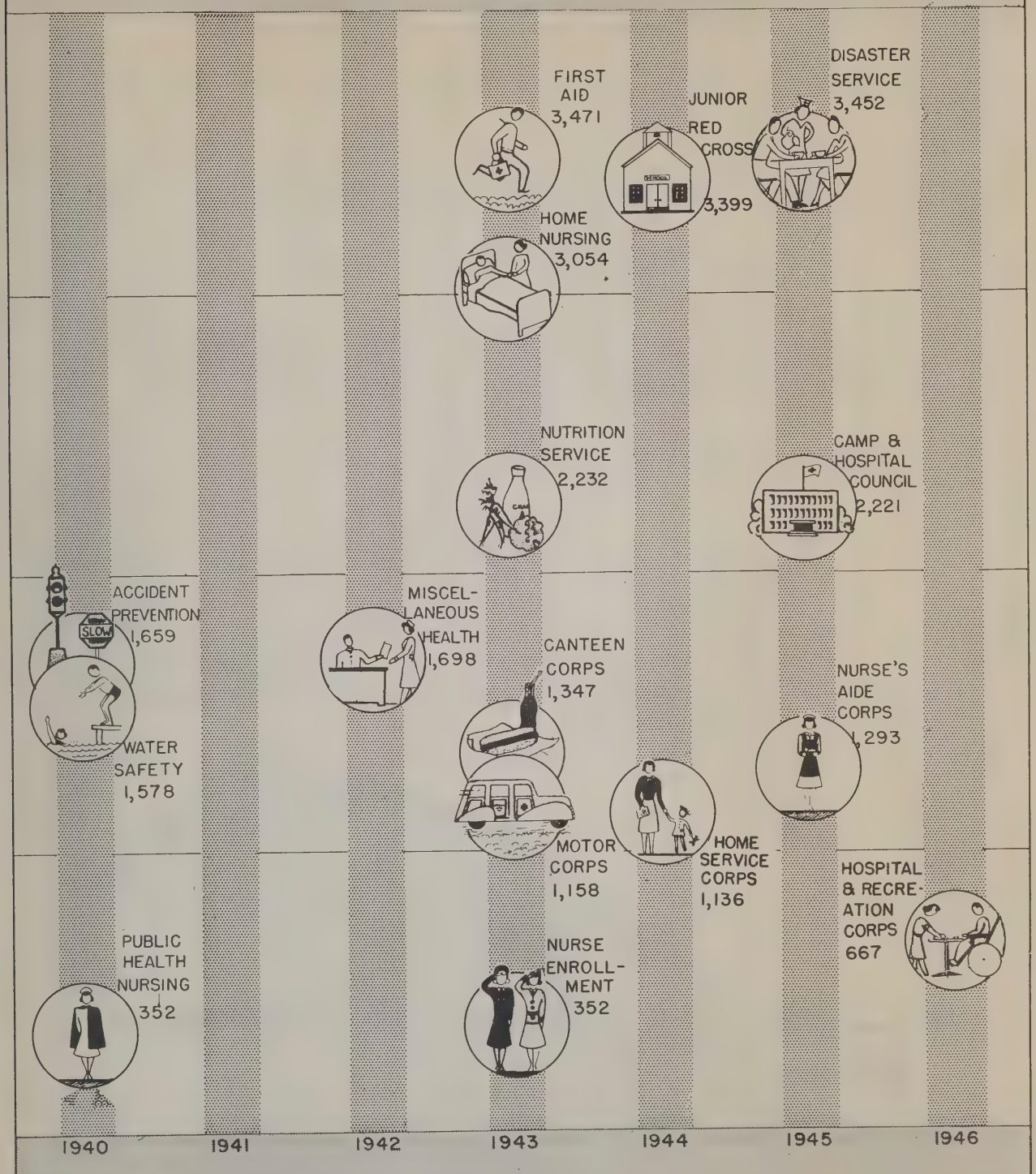
Other activities, such as Travelers Aid and army and navy auxiliaries, are not shown in the table above, since the peculiar nature of their activities restricts the number of chapters participating in them.

A comparison of activities in 1942 and 1943 with those of 1940 suggests the effect of the war as a stimulus to certain chapter activities. The lack of change in other services suggests stability of demand for these.

The widespread activities in disaster preparedness and home service reflect chapter response in meeting the direct charter obligations.

(a) June 30, 1946, data based on preliminary reports.
(b) Program authorized July 1941.
(c) No data.
(d) Program inaugurated February 1941.
(e) Program inaugurated in spring 1944.
(f) Program organized April 1943.
(g) Program authorized November 1942.

CHAPTERS PARTICIPATED IN CERTAIN ACTIVITIES IN COOPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL PROGRAM OF SERVICE AND EDUCATION.....



THE FIGURES SHOW THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHAPTERS PARTICIPATING IN EACH ACTIVITY IN THE PEAK YEAR. NO ACTIVITY REACHED THE PEAK DURING 1941.

Adult Financial Contributors and Junior Members

1939-46

A measure of the people's support of and of their activity through
the American National Red Cross
is that of adult financial contributors and junior members.

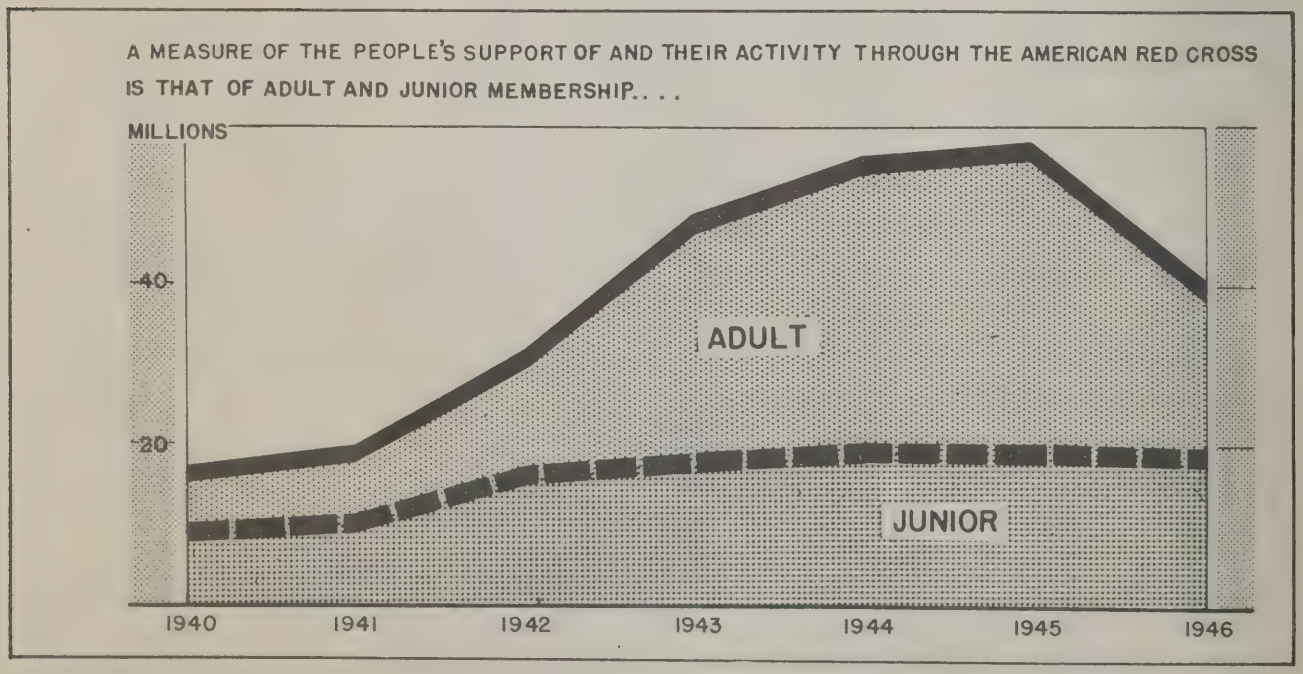
43 percent of the total population participated in these ways during a single year.

The adult contributors of $1 or more to the American National Red Cross in 1945 were about five times as numerous as they were in 1940.

The junior membership in 1945 was more than twice that of 1940.

The total popular participation in the American National Red Cross, aside from the army of volunteers giving direct service, shows a significant increase for the years 1940-46.

Year	Adult Contributors of $1 or More	Junior Members	Total
1940	7,139,263	8,588,398	15,727,661
1941	9,190,474	9,749,053	18,939,527
1942	15,129,833	14,887,792	30,017,625
1943	28,962,883	17,281,502	46,244,385
1944	36,371,441	18,466,340	54,837,781
1945	36,645,333	19,905,400	56,550,733
1946	20,000,000(a)	19,326,747	39,326,747



(a) Complete reports not available at time of printing.

Finance

FINANCE - GOALS AND CONTRIBUTIONS
1941-42 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1946

$691,954,767 - total goal for 5 years

$784,151,800 - total contributions for 5 years

113 percent of total goal contributed during 5 years

The American public contributed for Red Cross work:

2.08 times as much in 1943 as in 1941-42
3.05 times as much in 1944 as in 1941-42
3.26 times as much in 1945 as in 1941-42
1.66 times as much as of June 30, 1946, as in 1941-42

$5.26 - approximate amount of total goal for each man, woman, and child in the United States during the 5 years.

$5.96 - approximate amount of total contributions for each man, woman, and child in the United States during the 5 years.

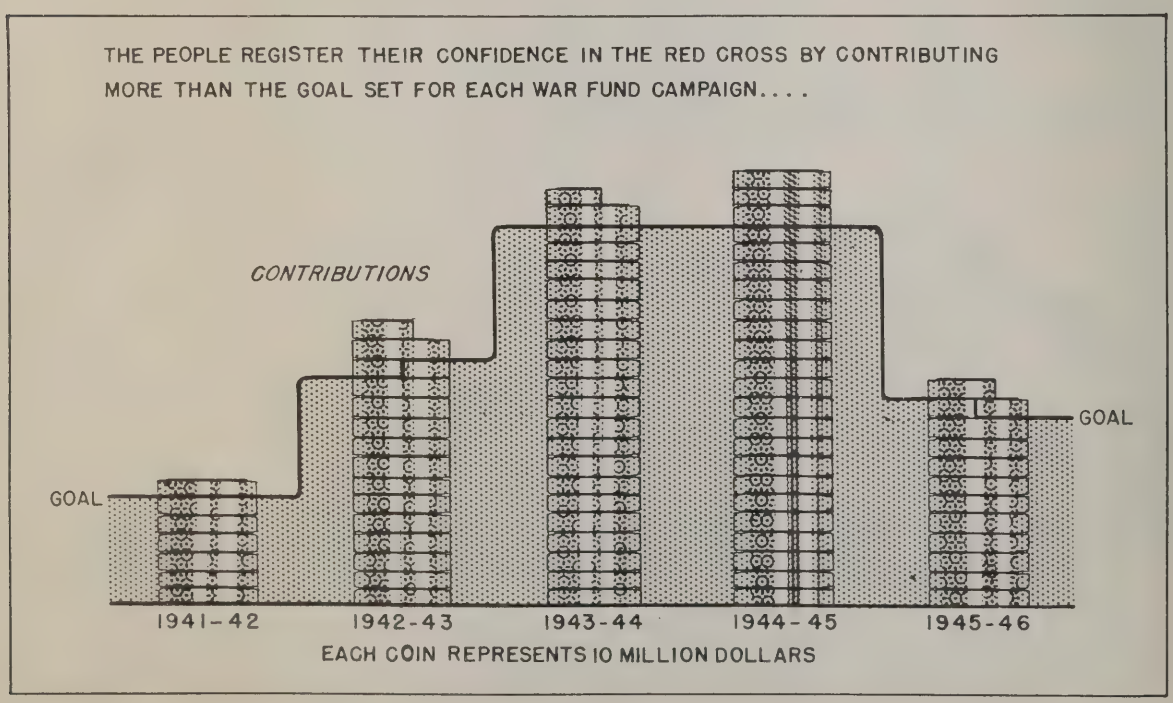
Table 12

FINANCE - GOALS AND CONTRIBUTIONS
1941-42 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1946 (a)

Year	Goal	Contributions	Percent of Goal Contributed
1941-42	$ 61,794,800	$ 70,969,229	115
1943	125,191,980	147,398,111	118
1944	200,835,825	216,433,514	108
1945	199,440,550	231,709,534	116
1946(a)	104,691,612	117,641,412	112
Total	$691,954,767	$784,151,800	113

The majority of Red Cross chapters reached or exceeded their war fund goals during each year's campaign, as follows:

3,055 among a total of 3,750 chapters in 1941-42
3,404 among a total of 3,757 chapters in 1943
3,296 among a total of 3,757 chapters in 1944
3,554 among a total of 3,754 chapters in 1945
2,864 among a total of 3,755 chapters as of June 30, 1946(a)



(a) Final reports not available at time of printing.

Table 13

CHAPTER FUNDS RECEIVED AND SPENT FOR LOCAL PURPOSES
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Year	Funds for Local Purposes Received	Funds for Local Purposes Spent	Percent Spent of Funds Received
1939-40	$ 8,473,000	$ 7,828,000	92
1940-41	15,078,700	11,811,500	78
1941-42	27,404,900	19,316,000	71
1942-43	41,225,200	34,887,500	85
1943-44	69,303,200	54,934,800	79
1944-45	84,242,900	61,002,700	72
1945-46	75,000,000	66,000,000	88
Total	$320,727,900	$255,780,500	80

The unencumbered chapter balance on hand at the close of a fiscal year is applied on the requirements for the next year's operations, thus reducing the goal of the fund to be raised in the oncoming campaign.

Emphasis in the chapter program, as well as in the national organization, is upon the service rendered rather than upon providing funds or providing supplies and material relief. Therefore, in considering chapter and national expenditures, certain factors should be noted:

1. The results achieved, aside from direct relief activities, represent intangible values for which there is no financial equivalent.

2. The major part of the work of the Red Cross, particularly in chapters, is performed by volunteers whose services are not adequately measured by a monetary equivalent.

3. Services to members of the armed forces and veterans constitute by far the largest part of the national expenditure.

EXPENDITURES - GRAND TOTAL
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

1939-46

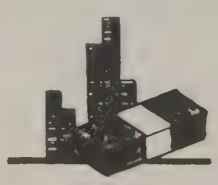
$474,968,669 - total national expenditures

255,780,500 - total chapter expenditures

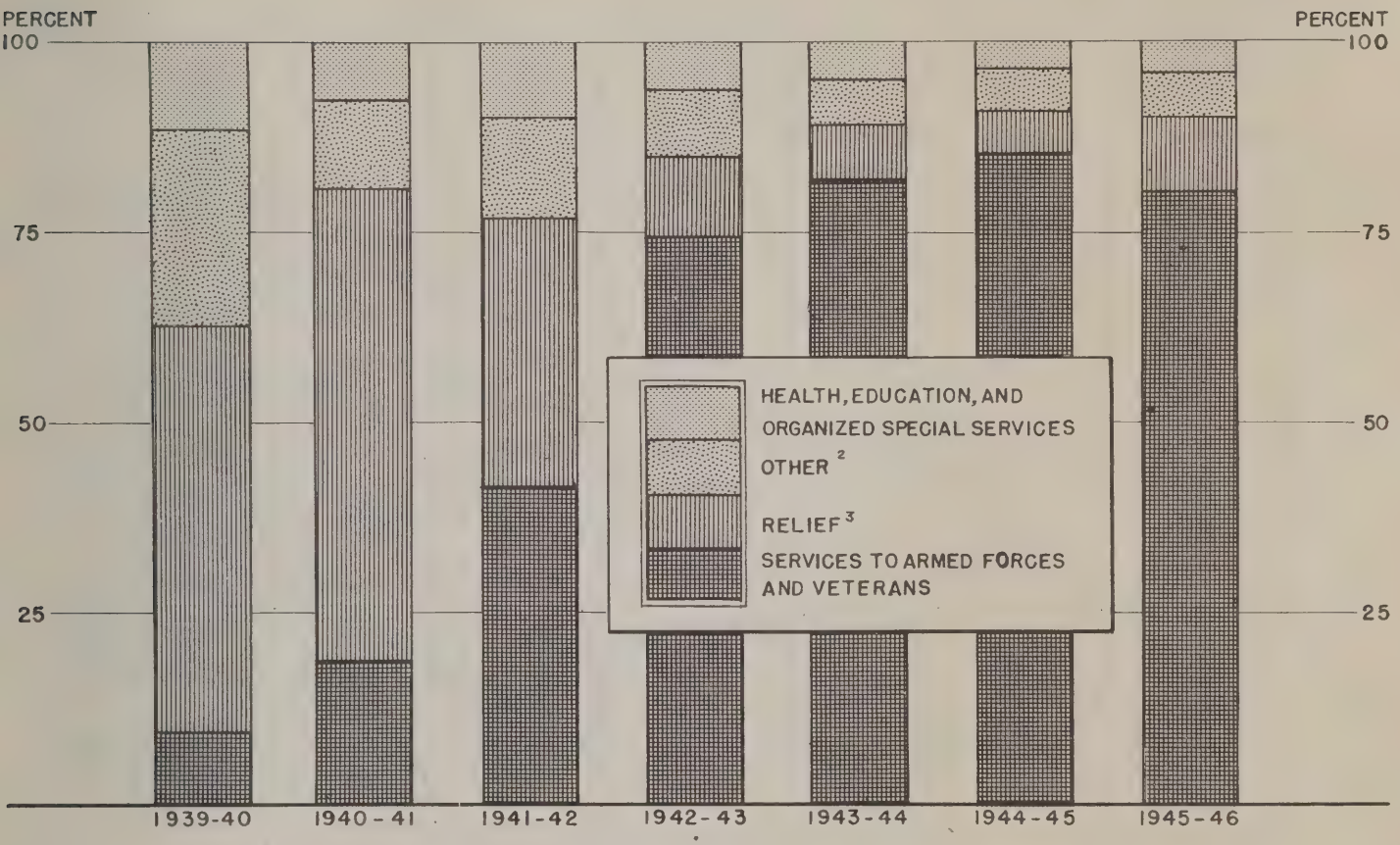
$730,749,169 - grand total Red Cross expenditures

Red Cross national expenditures show for the 7 years the following totals according to certain classifications:

Services exclusively to armed forces and veterans	$365,816,818
Overseas emergency relief	37,867,750
Other insular and foreign operations	2,977,070
Domestic disaster relief	12,021,639
Domestic civilian war aid	2,897,108
General medical and health services	837,501
Nursing services	6,901,141
Nutrition service	1,040,080
First aid, water safety and accident prevention	5,778,632
School and college activities	4,307,608
Volunteer special services	1,823,018
General service and assistance to domestic chapters	11,415,845
Public relations and public information	3,167,764
Fund raising including campaign supplies furnished to chapters	6,764,142
General executive office, vice chairmen's offices, and finance	10,370,053
Capital expenditures for additional office space	982,500



NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR SERVICES TO THE ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS HAVE BECOME INCREASINGLY A LARGER PART OF TOTAL . . . .



1 OFFICE OF MEDICAL DIRECTOR; NURSING SERVICES; FIRST AID, WATER SAFETY AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION; NUTRITION; JUNIOR RED CROSS AND COLLEGE UNITS; AND OTHER SERVICES

2 GENERAL SERVICES, GENERAL EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE, AND CAPITAL

3 DISASTER, CIVILIAN WAR AID, FOREIGN WAR, AND OTHER INSULAR AND FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Table 14

FINANCE - NATIONAL AND CHAPTER EXPENDITURES,
FISCAL YEARS 1939-40 THROUGH 1942-43

Classification-National	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
Services exclusively to armed forces and veterans	$ 658,540	$ 2,382,815	$10,711,773	$42,390,917
Overseas emergency relief	2,662,333	6,847,726	6,228,566	2,820,685
Other insular and foreign operations	231,485	193,271	849,018	233,919
Domestic disaster relief	748,839	946,626	1,233,295	1,919,781
Domestic civilian war aid	--	--	716,491	928,097
General medical and health services	18,377	24,827	33,365	76,398
Nursing services	225,842	299,374	678,511	1,393,350
Nutrition service	(a)	(a)	62,530	161,753
First aid, water safety and accident prevention	382,307	428,902	901,178	1,120,435
School and college activities	152,384	180,705	276,829	447,218
Volunteer special services	32,907	43,486	135,722	481,071
General service and assistance to domestic chapters	728,634	806,050	1,062,195	2,027,983
Public relations & information	132,039	135,164	199,861	415,735
Fund raising	585,094	379,849	647,854	1,115,474
General executive and financial offices	337,308	368,819	590,050	1,343,047
Capital expenditures	--	--	982,500	--
Total national	$ 6,896,089	$13,037,614	$25,309,738	$56,875,863
Total chapter	7,828,000	11,811,500	19,316,000	34,887,500
Total Red Cross expenditures	$14,724,089	$24,849,114	$44,625,738	$91,763,363

The national organization expends the funds for those Red Cross activities that are national in scope and for those that are conducted overseas.

As demands for domestic and overseas services to military personnel increased, national expenditures increased. The expanded activities were possible, however, only because of the generous support of the chapters.

(a) Included under general medical and health services.

Table 15

FINANCE - NATIONAL AND CHAPTER EXPENDITURES,
FISCAL YEARS 1943-44 THROUGH 1945-46

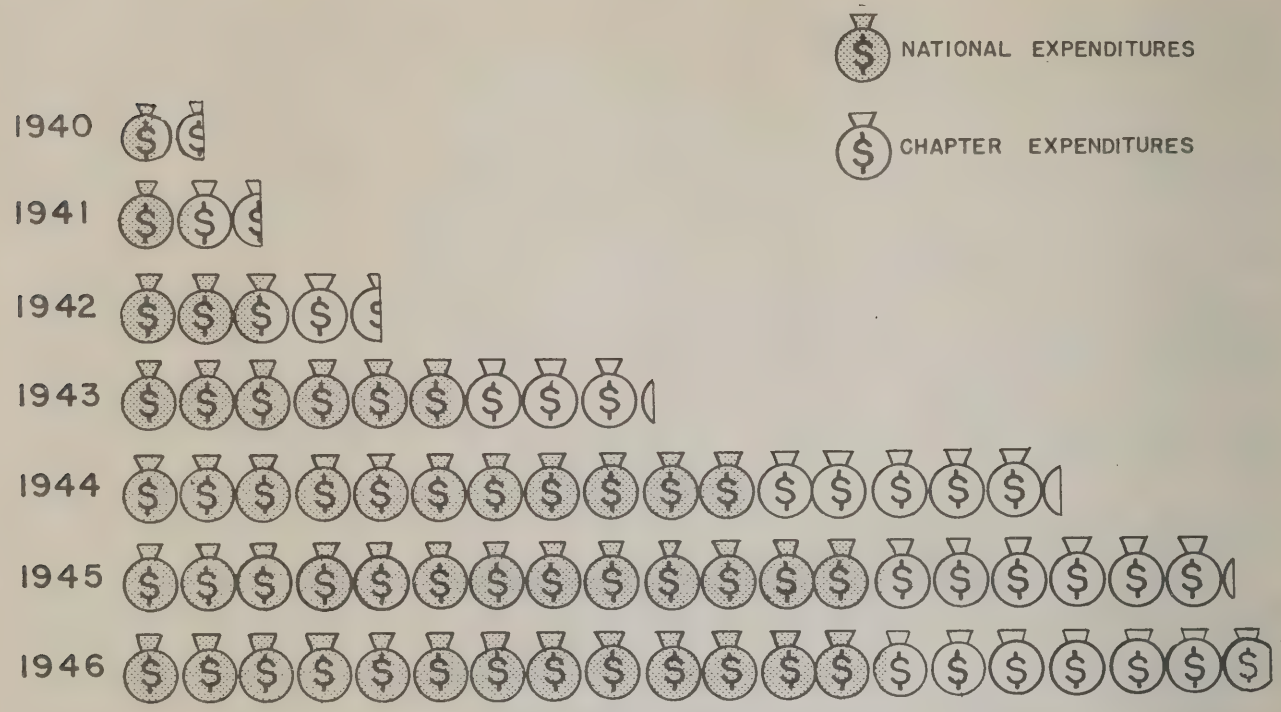
Classification-National	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
Services exclusively to armed forces and veterans	$ 89,997,439	$112,344,534	$107,330,800
Overseas emergency relief	5,160,859	3,834,441	10,313,140
Other insular and foreign operations	212,773	347,860	908,744
Domestic disaster relief	2,020,458	3,213,997	1,938,643
Domestic civilian war aid	1,099,177	113,693	39,650
General medical and health services	90,516	130,042	463,976
Nursing services	1,560,544	1,427,758	1,315,762
Nutrition service	213,347	247,267	355,183
First aid, water safety and accident prevention	966,451	834,294	1,145,065
School and college activities	712,914	987,830	1,549,728
Volunteer special services	413,058	374,318	342,456
General service and assistance to domestic chapters	2,182,180	2,084,401	2,524,402
Public relations and information	775,361	725,491	784,113
Fund raising	1,294,948	1,568,992	1,171,931
General executive and financial offices	2,204,356	2,436,431	3,090,042
Capital expenditures	--	--	--
Total national	$108,904,381	$130,671,349	$133,273,635
Total chapter	54,934,800	61,002,700	66,000,000
Total Red Cross expenditures	$163,839,181	$191,674,049	$199,273,635

Chapter expenditures constituted, for each of the 7 years, one-third or more of the total Red Cross expenditures:

53 percent in 1939-40
48 percent in 1940-41
43 percent in 1941-42
38 percent in 1942-43
34 percent in 1943-44
32 percent in 1944-45
33 percent in 1945-46

An indication of the American public's response to the Red Cross program is the war fund plus an estimated monetary value of time donated by volunteer members of organized special corps. This total (estimated at $1,517,746,200 for the 7-year period) represents the public's response, but, when invested in services to servicemen and their families and to disaster sufferers, its value is incalculable. Though the dollar may be used as a measure of expenditures, it is an inadequate measure of Red Cross services.

THE DOLLAR MAY BE USED AS A MEASURE OF TOTAL NATIONAL AND CHAPTER EXPENDITURES, BUT IT IS AN INADEQUATE MEASURE OF RED CROSS SERVICES. . . .



II

SERVICES TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND TO VETERANS

$365,816,818 national expenditures for services to members of the armed forces and to veterans during the 7 years [a]

The major activity of the American National Red Cross in time of war is its service to the men and women in uniform and to veterans. Most of the activities overseas and at domestic military installations are of necessity carried on by national paid personnel. However, supporting the activities in the camps, hospitals, and clubs is the bulwark of volunteers in the chapters.

Personnel

1939-46

19,400 trained volunteer home service workers were serving in chapters during one of these years

3,838,400 volunteer members were serving in the organized corps activities during one of these years

100,000 volunteer workers, excluding donors, assisted in the blood donor service for Army and Navy during the period of peak activity

6,663,121 volunteer blood donors contributed the 13,326,000 pints of blood during the entire blood donor program for Army and Navy

5,000,000 volunteer members of 52,100 community organizations were participating through community services in camps and hospitals by June 1945

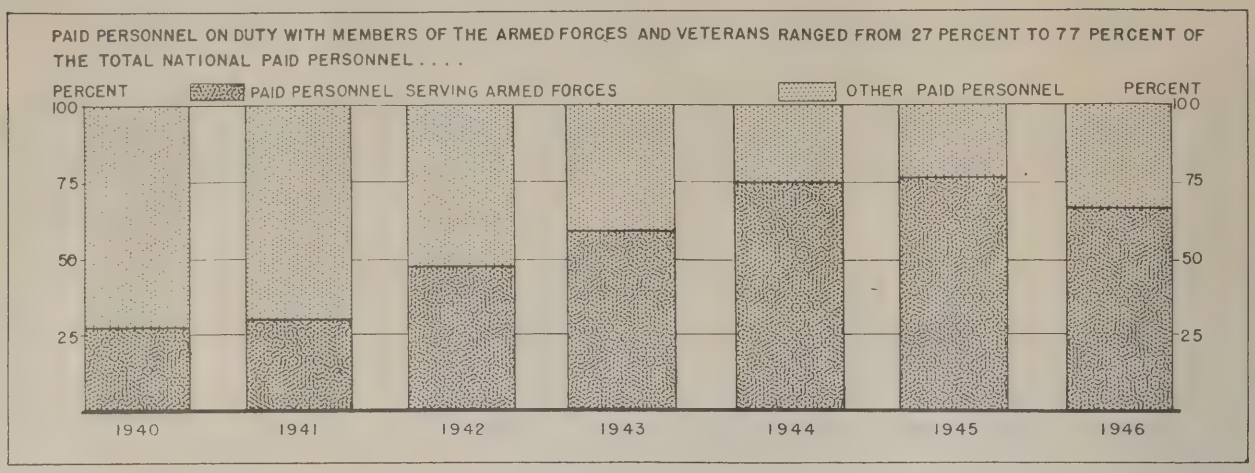
19,905,400 junior members participated through the Junior Red Cross program during 1944-45

36,645,300 individuals made financial contributions of $1 or more to the Red Cross program of activities during 1945

141,725 volunteers assisted with the club activities in overseas theaters during 1945-46

Some of the volunteers reported above participated in Red Cross activities other than services to members of the armed forces and to veterans. Practically all volunteers, however, gave a significant part of their services and contributions to further the Red Cross program of activities for servicemen, veterans, and their families.

(a) This expenditure item includes expense for some activities that are not reported in this section of the report. Chief among these is the expenditure for production materials for the Army and the Navy. Production accomplishments are shown under Section I, "Personnel, Organization, Finance."



An expenditure of over $365,800,000 is an inadequate measure of the services provided by the American people through their Red Cross for the welfare of members of the armed forces and veterans during World War II. Through the efforts of the largest paid staff in the history of the Red Cross and of an unprecedented number of volunteers, the Red Cross maintained already established services in the United States and went into every part of the world to provide services to the men and women in uniform and to send supplies in great variety and almost incredible quantity across the oceans.

Special training was provided for the men and women who served overseas and on military installations at home.

On a university campus in Washington, D. C., beginning in January 1942, men and women were prepared for service as field directors, club and clubmobile workers, hospital workers, and recreation workers before being assigned to domestic camps and hospitals or to overseas theaters of operation.

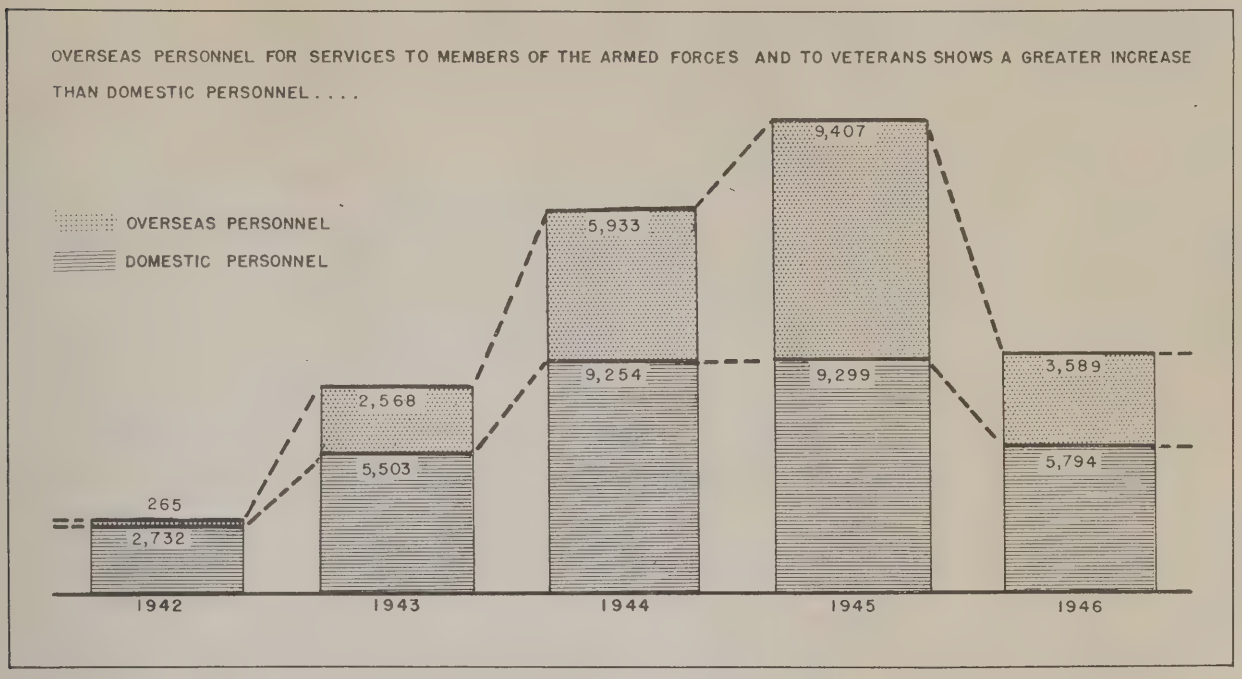
The length of time required for special Red Cross training of personnel for camps, hospitals, overseas clubs, home service, and recreational activities varied with the specific types of training. Approximately six weeks, however, was the average length of time required for instructing a trainee. Generally, two of these weeks were spent in the training school in Washington and four weeks were spent on a field assignment.

Table 16

PAID PERSONNEL, DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS, TRAINED AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, JANUARY 1942 TO JUNE 30, 1946

Type of Training	Trainees	Percent of Total
Camp	6,053	26
Hospital	8,717	37
Club - overseas	6,683	29
Home service - domestic	796	3
Basic recreation training	474	2
Other	625	3
Total	23,348	100

78 Red Cross employees - 29 women and 49 men - gave their lives in service overseas during World War II



The total paid personnel shown in Table 17 is a count of personnel on duty performing services to members of the armed forces and to veterans on June 30 each year. Returnees and other employees of pending status explain the differences between totals reported here for services to members of the armed forces and to veterans and totals reported for the same item in Section I, "Personnel, Organization, Finance."

Table 17

TOTAL PAID PERSONNEL ON DUTY, DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS, AS OF JUNE 30, 1940-46

Location	As of June 30						
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Overseas	-	-	265	2,568	5,933	9,407	3,589
Domestic	-	-	2,732	5,503	9,254	9,299	5,794
Total	251 (a)	635 (b)	2,997	8,071	15,187	18,706	9,383

(a) Source: Annual Report, 1939-40. Breakdown not available.
(b) Source: Annual Report, 1940-41. Breakdown not available.

As the war progressed, the practical necessity of giving rest to paid personnel who had stood the hazards of overseas work resulted in reducing the normal tour of duty from an indefinite period to an 18-month period and finally to a 1-year period.

Table 18

TOTAL PAID PERSONNEL RETURNED FROM OVERSEAS, JANUARY 1942 TO JUNE 30, 1946

	January 1942 to June 30, 1943		January 1942 to June 30, 1944	
	Returnees	Percent of Total	Returnees	Percent of Total
Men	68	70	391	58
Women	29	30	280	42
Total	97	100	671	100

	January 1942 to June 30, 1945		January 1942 to June 30, 1946	
	Returnees	Percent of Total	Returnees	Percent of Total
Men	1,159	44	2,955	27
Women	1,456	56	7,961	73
Total	2,615	100	10,916	100

The reasons for return of personnel from overseas appear in Table 19. Of the total men and women returned between January 1, 1942, and June 30, 1946, the largest percent returned for resignation and the second largest percent returned for reassignment.

Table 19

PAID PERSONNEL RETURNED FROM OVERSEAS AND REASONS FOR RETURN
JANUARY 1, 1942 - JUNE 30, 1946

Reasons for Return	Number Returned			Percent of Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Health	379	861	1,240	13	11	11
Personal[a]	205	397	602	7	5	6
Leave	121	408	529	4	5	5
Resignation	1,099	3,155	4,254	37	39	39
Reassignment	844	1,877	2,721	29	24	25
Surplus	234	1,183	1,417	8	15	13
Other	73	80	153	2	1	1
Total	2,955	7,961	10,916	100	100	100

(a) Death or illness in family, business purposes, marriage, etc.

The American National Red Cross during World War II attempted to make sure that no serviceman or veteran needing its services was beyond the reach of those services. To fulfill this obligation a great variety of services were made available for military personnel to meet their needs:

1. While in camps, combat areas, leave areas, rest homes, and hospitals
2. When confined as prisoners of war
3. In relation to their families back home

Red Cross services were made available on the spot to military personnel in domestic camps, oversees field stations, and domestic and overseas hospitals, largely through field directors and their assistants. More specialized services were provided through club directors and their staffs in clubs, through clubmobile girls in "the clubs on wheels," and through hospital and recreation workers in the hospitals.

3,520	field directors and assistant field directors were on duty, April 1945
1,914	of these were serving overseas and
1,606	of them were serving in domestic installations
138	Red Cross headquarters buildings were constructed and
3,203	sunrooms were furnished at domestic camps and stations during 1941-42 through 1945-46
2,686	club personnel were on duty overseas, August 1945
989	clubs were in operation during periods of peak activity in all overseas theaters
319	clubmobiles were in operation during periods of peak activity in all overseas theaters
7,516	hospital workers were on duty, September 1945
2,355	of these were serving overseas while
5,161	of them were serving in domestic hospitals
389	overseas hospitals were served, July 1945
377	domestic hospitals were served, August 1944
79	veterans' hospitals were staffed with Red Cross personnel, June 1946

Total paid personnel in overseas camps, hospitals, and clubs, as of June 30, were:

289 in 1942
2,568 in 1943
5,933 in 1944
9,407 in 1945
3,540 in 1946

Table 20

OVERSEAS PAID PERSONNEL IN CAMPS, HOSPITALS, AND CLUBS ON DUTY AND EN ROUTE, AS OF JUNE 30, 1942-46

Year	General Administrative	Camp			Hospital			Club
		Administrative, Supervisory, and Professional	Clerical	Total	Administrative, Supervisory, and Professional	Clerical	Total	Total
1942	-	159	41	200	59	13	72	17
1943	59	786	118	904	381	114	495	1,110
1944	209	1,324	224	1,548	938	626	1,564	2,612
1945	615	1,710	286	1,996	1,163	1,034	2,197	4,599
1946	564	503	165	668	414	92	506	1,802

86 percent of total overseas camp personnel were engaged in administrative, supervisory, and professional services, June 1945

14 percent of total overseas camp personnel were engaged in clerical services, June 1945

53 percent of total overseas hospital personnel were engaged in administrative, supervisory, and professional services, June 1945

47 percent of total overseas hospital personnel were engaged in clerical services, June 1945

About .

10 times as many paid persons served in overseas camps in June 1945 as served in June 1942

31 times as many paid persons served in overseas hospitals in June 1945 as served in June 1942

270 times as many paid persons served in overseas clubs in June 1945 as served in June 1942

61 Red Cross paid personnel were serving on 36 hospital ships - of which 28 were army and 8 were navy ships - as of June 30, 1945

87 Red Cross paid personnel were engaged in Red Cross services to war brides aboard ships during 1945-46

7,552	Red Cross professional and clerical paid personnel on duty in this country at army and navy stations, Veterans Administration field stations, and hospitals June 30, 1945
64	percent of these were professional personnel
36	percent of these were clerical workers

The types of professional services provided for military personnel in this country are suggested by an analysis of the 64 percent professional personnel on duty June 30, 1945. The analysis shows that of the professional personnel:

25 percent were serving as field directors and assistant field directors
16 percent were serving as hospital workers
15 percent were serving as recreation workers
4 percent were serving as generic social workers
2 percent were serving as medical social workers
1 percent were serving as psychiatric social workers
1 percent were serving as case supervisors

1,300,000	approximate number of cases in domestic and overseas hospitals helped during a single year[a]
150,000	showings of movies in hospitals here and overseas during a single year

Table 21

ARMY CAMPS, NAVY STATIONS, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION FIELD STATIONS, AND HOSPITALS AND PROFESSIONAL PAID PERSONNEL ON DUTY AS OF JUNE 30, 1942-46

Year	Camps, Stations, and Veterans Administration Field Stations	Professional Paid Personnel in Camps, Stations, and Veterans Administration[b]	Army General, Navy, Station, and Vet. Adm. Hospitals	Professional Paid Personnel in Hospitals[b]
1942	308	714	111	451
1943	588	1,917	256	1,481
1944	627	1,943	358	2,562
1945	628	1,651	335	3,095
1946	348	1,289	231	1,748

81	Red Cross paid workers served with 6 hospital train units in this country in July 1945

(a) These cases are included among those reported in Table 22, page 34.
(b) Includes staff aides.

SERVICES TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND TO VETERANS

1939-46

16,249,200	service cases (not individuals) were assisted by field directors and hospital workers in camps and hospitals
2,167,000	veteran cases (not individuals) were assisted by field directors and hospital workers in camps and hospitals
$70,688,977	loaned to military personnel and to veterans by field directors and hospital workers in camps and hospitals, 1942-46(a)
$ 1,540,651	amount of grants made to military personnel and to veterans by field directors and hospital workers in camps and hospitals, 1942-46

The cases of servicemen and women and their families, shown in Table 22, involved personal and family problems and were handled by field directors and assistant field directors and their staffs in camps and hospitals.

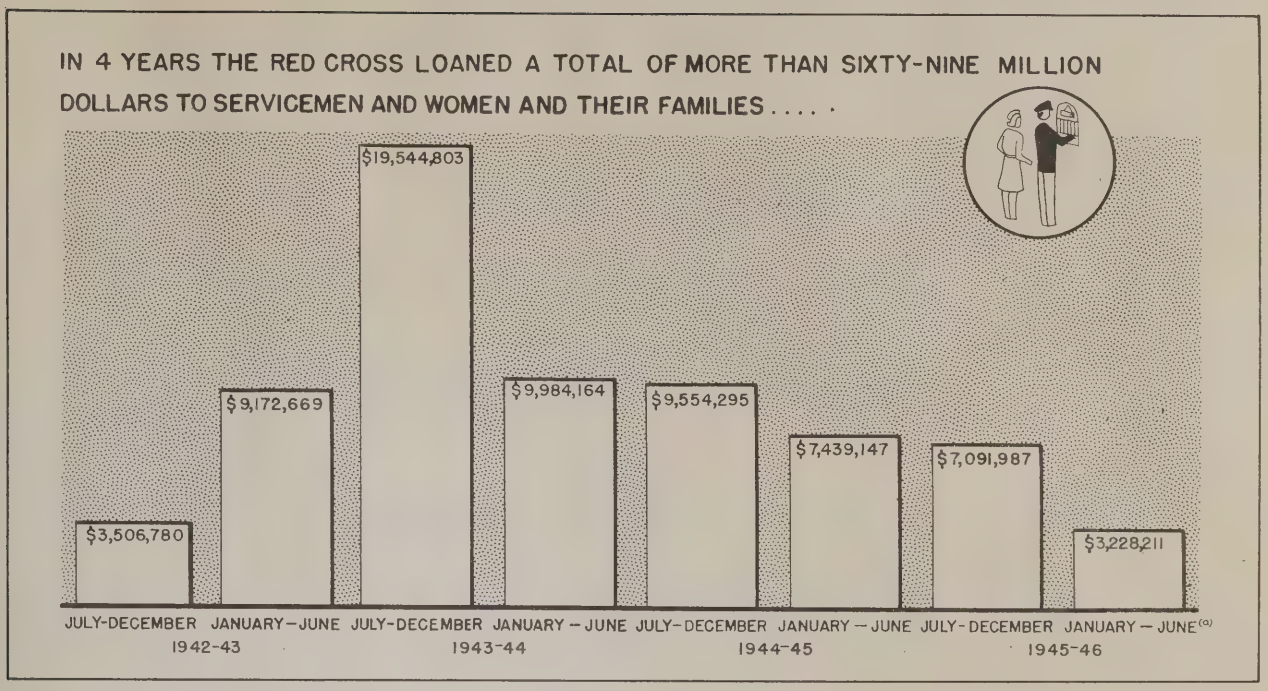
The cases of veterans and their families, reported in Table 22, involved claims for government benefits and were handled by field directors or assistant field directors in Veterans Administration offices. The cases in Table 22 include for the entire period those veteran patients hospitalized in army and navy hospitals and served by field directors and hospital workers.

Table 22

SERVICES TO SERVICEMEN AND TO VETERANS - CASES ASSISTED IN CAMPS AND HOSPITALS, DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS, 1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Year	Cases Assisted Servicemen and Their Families	Cases Assisted Veterans and Their Families
1939-40	53,365	58,505
1940-41	126,515	51,729
1941-42	637,585	43,701
1942-43	2,409,220	95,969
1943-44	5,109,221	165,567
1944-45	3,553,392	800,238
1945-46(b)	4,359,941	951,258
Total	16,249,239	2,166,967

(a) Amount of overseas loans for June 1946 incomplete.
(b) The figures used are for 10 months only - July 1, 1945 - April 30, 1946. Dependents and others assisted during the same time period total 28,348.



Loans or grants are made by field directors or their assistants, with the approval of the appropriate commanding officers, to servicemen and women for emergency personal needs and for financing emergency, convalescent, or therapeutic furloughs or leaves.

With the increase in the number of troops overseas there was a great increase in requests for loans for pre-embarkation and postdebarkation furloughs. The expense for such loans became so great that on January 16, 1944, the American National Red Cross with the concurrence of the War Department discontinued making loans for the sole purpose of financing pre-embarkation and postdebarkation furloughs. This limitation has a bearing upon the decrease in the number and amount of loans for 1944 and 1945, which are shown in Table 23.

Table 23

SERVICES TO SERVICEMEN AND TO VETERANS - FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GIVEN THROUGH FIELD DIRECTORS AND HOSPITAL WORKERS, DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS, 1942 THROUGH JUNE 1946

Calendar Year	Loans		Average per Loan	Amount of Grants
	Number	Amount		
1942	159,188	$ 4,673,701	$29.36	$ 24,853
1943	947,006	28,717,472	30.32	250,540
1944	644,775	19,538,459	30.30	549,042
1945	571,225	14,531,134	25.44	533,573
January-June 1946[a]	131,138	3,228,211	24.62	182,643
Total	2,453,332	$70,688,977	$28.81	$1,540,651

(a) Number and amount of overseas loans for June incomplete

SERVICES TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND TO VETERANS

Community Services in Camps and Hospitals

1941-46

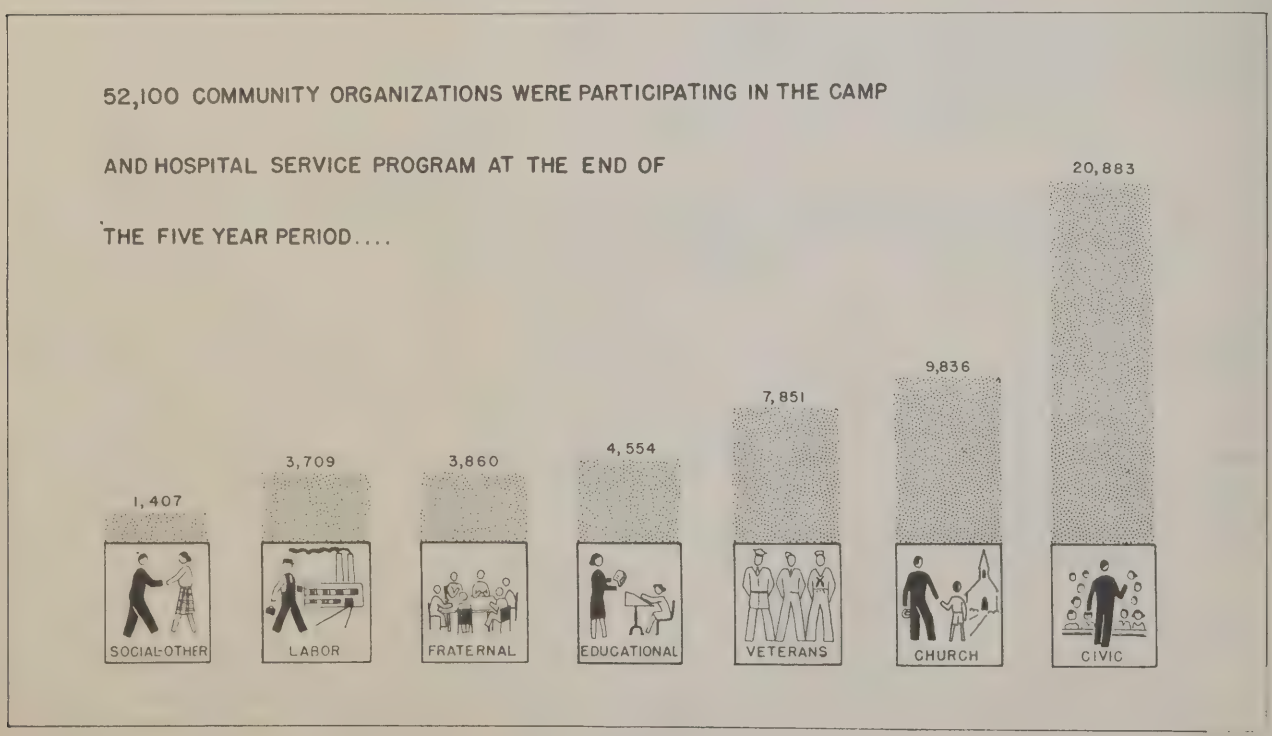
2,221	chapters were participating in the service to camps and hospitals through councils, June 1945
52,100	clubs and organizations were cooperating through these chapters in this service
5,000,000	approximate number of volunteers who as members of the 52,100 clubs contributed to the program of community services in camps and hospitals

July 1941 - June 30, 1946:

12,000	sunrooms and dayrooms were completely furnished
50,000	parties and entertainments were given
20,000	recreation chests were provided for overseas use
37,000	birthday gifts were provided for hospital ships
3,000,000	books and magazines were provided
75,000,000	individual items were contributed

In addition to the paid workers assigned to serve members of the armed forces and veterans in stations and hospitals, millions of volunteer workers, excluding volunteer organized special corps members, participated through the camp and hospital council program.

This program was authorized in July 1941. Its primary objective was to provide services, furnishings, and recreational supplies to "fill in the gap between existing and living" for personnel in military installations at a time when the Army and the Navy were of necessity occupied primarily with the job of feeding, clothing, and housing servicemen.



During 1944-45 community services through councils were extended to overseas troops by introducing two new projects. These were to provide various recreation supplies for hospital ships and to provide recreation chests to be distributed to groups of men in isolated places.

Details of the activities of camp and hospital councils are not available from the beginning of their services in July 1941 through June 1946. Representative of the kinds of items contributed, however, are the articles contributed for the fiscal year 1944-1945, which are reported below.

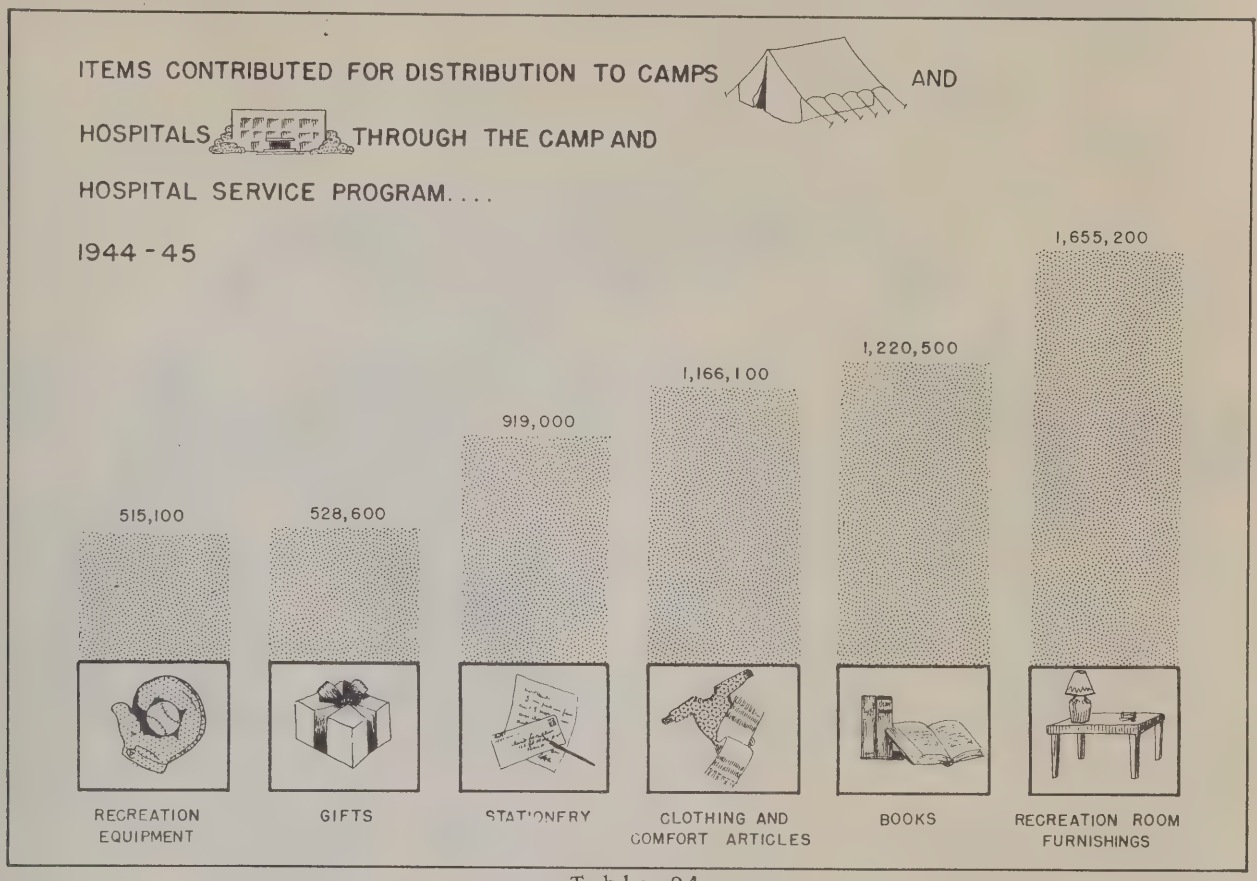


Table 24

COMMUNITY SERVICES IN CAMPS AND HOSPITALS - ORGANIZATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1942-46

Year	Councils Organized	Chapters Participating	Military Posts Served	Itinerant Stations Served
1942 (a)	54	729	(b)	(b)
1943	167	1,814	818	(b)
1944	217	2,204	1,018	(b)
1945	223	2,221	637	2,582
1946	175	1,863	476	1,711

Women in the families of men in the armed forces participated in training for volunteer services and engaged in Red Cross activities through army and navy auxiliaries. Auxiliaries are affiliated with chapters adjacent to army posts and navy stations.

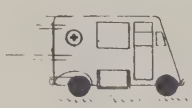
(a) Excluding Pacific Area, for which data are not available
(b) No data

10,290,700	books distributed to members of the armed forces as a result of the two "Victory Book Campaigns" conducted by the American National Red Cross and the United Service Organizations, with the advisory assistance of the American Library Association
3,428,900[a]	additional books distributed to servicemen and women by and through the Red Cross, 1941-45
3,060,900[a]	magazines distributed to military personnel by and through the Red Cross, 1941-46
279,890	newspapers distributed to servicemen and women by and through the Red Cross, 1941-46

Services in Clubs, Clubmobiles, and Canteens

The Red Cross recreation program for servicemen in this country was an integral part of services at hospitals and camps and was also provided at certain Army Air Forces stations. The overseas program was available to all the able-bodied in leave areas and on stations as well as to the hospitalized. Activities were planned in keeping with local conditions. These activities were of immeasurable benefit when frequent leaves for men were not possible and there was urgent need for on-station recreation.

In overseas areas where U. S. troops are concentrated, service clubs have been established to provide comfortable lodgings for military personnel on leave. The club buildings are attractively furnished, staffed with Red Cross recreation and other workers who are assisted by hundreds of volunteers. Smaller, informal clubs are operated in areas in which the more formal club is not feasible. Personnel of the airfields were provided, during the war, with canteen and recreation services through the aeroclubs established at isolated air bases. Rest homes were established for combat fliers needing a vacation.



The Red Cross used motorized recreation equipment to extend the club program to isolated areas not covered by the clubs. The clubmobile, conceived as a small club on wheels and staffed with women recreation workers, served coffee, doughnuts, candy, and cigarettes and, according to the circumstances and possibilities, provided entertainment and opportunities for participation in various types of recreation. The cinemobile, with its specially designed screen, made the showing of pictures possible even in areas where daylight is almost constant for about 6 months of the year.

Of the club buildings overseas, some were owned by the Red Cross, some rented by the Red Cross, some owned and loaned by the military, and some provided by Lend-Lease.

389	average number of club buildings overseas, 1943-44
854	average number of club buildings overseas, 1944-45
764	average number of club buildings overseas, 1945-46

(a) Excluding books and magazines contributed by community organizations through the program of community services in camps and hospitals

29,400	overseas volunteers assisted with club activities in all theaters, 1943-44
38,200	overseas volunteers assisted with club activities in all theaters, 1944-45
141,725	overseas volunteers assisted with club activities in all theaters, 1945-46

RED CROSS CLUBS, CLUBMOBILES, AND CANTEENS WERE ESTABLISHED AROUND THE GLOBE WITH AMERICA'S ARMED FORCES....

Clubs in operation overseas:

445	clubs in the major theaters, December 1943[a]
698	clubs in the major theaters, June 1944
787	clubs in the major theaters, June 1945
329	clubs in the major theaters, June 1946

Clubmobiles in operation overseas:

113	clubmobiles in overseas theaters, December 1943[a]
192	clubmobiles in overseas theaters, June 1944
289	clubmobiles in overseas theaters, June 1945
10	clubmobiles in overseas theaters, June 1946

Canteens in operation overseas:

8	canteens in overseas theaters, December 1943[a]
109	canteens in overseas theaters, June 1944
111	canteens in overseas theaters, June 1945
14	canteens in overseas theaters, June 1946

(a) Earliest data available

162,576,300	cups of coffee were served from clubmobiles and canteens in overseas theaters during 2 years, 1944-46
253,982,600	doughnuts were served from clubmobiles and canteens in overseas theaters during 2 years, 1944-46

As the concentration of military personnel shifted from one theater to another and as the demobilization of troops progressed, the activities of overseas clubs, clubmobiles, and canteens also changed. Complete reports for these activities are not available; however, from the recorded data the sum of peak activities combining the highest monthly activity in each theater during 1944-45 and 1945-46 shows the following:

989	clubs operating
52,910,520	estimated attendance at club facilities
1,465,750	bed accommodations available in clubs
1,083,705	beds occupied in clubs
159,325	average daily main meal capacity in clubs
2,414,560	main meals served by clubs
57,764,550	snacks served by clubs
447,650	estimated persons using barber shops in clubs
211,580	estimated persons using valet service in clubs
836,300	estimated persons using showers in clubs

319	clubmobiles operating
293	canteens operating
8,456,300	snacks served by canteens
20,949,300	cups of coffee served by clubmobiles and canteens
28,193,000	doughnuts served by clubmobiles and canteens

The number of snacks served by overseas clubs should not be added to the number of snacks served by canteens to derive the total number of snacks served overseas. Some of the snacks served by canteens may be duplicated in the count of snacks served by clubs.

846,240,000	sheets of stationery purchased for distribution by the Red Cross, 1941-46
512,083,100	envelopes purchased for distribution by the Red Cross, 1941-46

Purchases of stationery and envelopes made locally by area offices are not included in these figures.

It is the policy of the American National Red Cross that no charge shall be made to any serviceman or woman for any article that is furnished or produced by the Red Cross. However, at the request of the Army, the Red Cross charged for food, lodging, and barber and valet services in certain stationary installations such as clubs. No charges were made for articles distributed from mobile facilities such as clubmobiles.

Charges for food and lodging overseas were no departure from past procedure. In both wars the American National Red Cross made nominal charges for food and lodging at the request of the military authorities. For World War II, the official War Department recommendation was made in a letter dated May 20, 1942, written by Mr. Stimson, Secretary of War, and addressed to the Chairman of The American National Red Cross.

In every case, charges made to servicemen were below the cost to the American National Red Cross. The prices varied from theater to theater because local food costs differed and no standard price could be set that would apply to all theaters. In the European Theater of Operations, for example, a night's lodging cost the enlisted man approximately 40 cents and each full meal cost about 25 cents.

1,738,183,600	cigarettes or the equivalent of
86,909,180	packages of cigarettes purchased for distribution by the Red Cross, 1941-46

1939-46

300,460 tons of supplies were shipped overseas by the American National Red Cross for distribution to military personnel through camps, clubs, clubmobiles, and hospitals, to prisoners of war, and to civilians through the overseas emergency relief activities. To transport these supplies would require about

30 "Victory" ships, each carrying its full capacity of around 10,000 tons.

The American National Red Cross in performing its war-service functions was engaged in purchasing and shipping almost incredible quantities of supplies to meet anticipated needs. During the war numerous problems were involved in procuring and shipping supplies to keep the Red Cross overseas program going. The American National Red Cross owned no ships. It used any commercial shipping space it could find and any space that the Army and the Navy could make available. A supply organization was built up that purchased and shipped overseas immense quantities of goods for hospitals, clubs, and foreign relief. To supplement the supplies purchased in this country, items were purchased overseas that in some instances, as in India, exceeded domestic purchases. Records showing overseas purchases are not available at this time.

Certain items purchased in this country for distribution through the Red Cross to servicemen and women from July 1, 1941, through June 30, 1946, were:

Candy - hard (pkgs.)	13,080,300
Chewing gum (pkgs.)	36,555,100
Chocolate bars (each)	14,710,900
Coffee (lbs.)	2,909,100
Doughnut flour (lbs.)	63,936,100
Shortening (lbs.)	11,603,500
Cigarettes (each)	1,738,183,600
Tobacco - smoking (tin pkgs.)	4,203,600
Cards - playing (decks)	17,531,400
Checkerboards (each)	446,300
Harmonicas (each)	191,500
Pocket-size books (each)	11,579,900
Records (each)	1,437,800
Hospital slippers (pairs)	1,467,400
Razor blades (each)	143,659,000
Towels (each)	2,977,800

To meet anticipated needs the American National Red Cross purchased in this country enough doughnut flour to make approximately 1,598,400,000 doughnuts (a)

(a) Based on an estimate of 25 doughnuts per pound of doughnut flour

Table 25

CERTAIN ITEMS PURCHASED IN THE UNITED STATES BY RED CROSS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO MILITARY PERSONNEL JULY 1, 1941, THROUGH JUNE 30, 1946

Items Purchased	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
Candy - hard (pkgs.)	2,800	1,013,800	4,221,700	7,170,100	671,900
Chewing gum (pkgs.)	143,000	2,406,200	10,842,700	17,670,200	5,493,000
Chocolate bars (each)	800	439,400	3,572,700	10,285,800	412,200
Coffee (lbs.)	300	10,200	2,841,400	53,200	4,000
Doughnut flour (lbs.)	0	474,800	23,066,000	34,889,400	5,505,900
Shortening (lbs.)	0	111,000	4,093,900	7,129,300	269,300
Stationery (sheets)	1,000,000	30,445,000	310,400,000	454,134,000	50,261,000
Envelopes (each)	2,600,000	79,525,000	183,029,850	211,399,700	35,528,550
Cigarettes (each)	28,540,000	125,068,600	424,861,000	919,702,000	240,012,000
Tobacco - smoking (tin pkgs.)	202,100	466,600	1,095,700	1,310,600	1,128,600
Cards - playing (decks)	259,300	1,264,400	8,017,400	7,306,100	684,200
Checkerboards (each)	17,000	150,300	63,200	158,500	57,300
Harmonicas (each)	7,200	6,700	3,600	111,400	62,600
Pocket-size books (each)	1,000	2,238,900	2,623,200	6,167,900	548,900
Records (each)	8,600	115,000	391,800	476,700	445,700
Hospital slippers (pairs)	15,900	15,900	28,700	1,255,700	151,200
Razor blades (each)	3,117,100	29,724,300	35,992,200	52,020,400	22,805,000
Towels (each)	97,100	330,900	807,600	1,047,100	695,100

Numerous miscellaneous items not shown above were purchased in this country, and many items were purchased overseas. There was great variety among them, and the destinations to which they went were as varied as the goods themselves. Hampered by all kinds of wartime difficulties the Red Cross was still able to arrange the successful export of such things as surgical supplies, furniture for clubs, pianos and other musical instruments, ambulances, soap, and writing materials.

30,025,900 articles and garments made for the armed forces by organized special corps volunteers since Pearl Harbor[a]. These are not included among the purchased supplies reported above.

(a) Other activities of the organized special corps appear in Section I, "Personnel, Organization, Finance."

Recruitment of Nurses for Military Duty

104,500	nurse certifications made to the military during World War II
23,800	nurse certifications made to the military during World War I
70,500	nurse assignments recorded by the military during World War II
19,900	nurse assignments recorded by the military during World War I
4	times as many nurses were certified to the military by the Red Cross during World War II as were certified during World War I

The Red Cross, during World War II as during World War I, recruited nurses who served with the Army and the Navy. During World War II, chapter recruitment committees were organized in nearly all cities of 25,000 or more population. The committees maintained recruiting stations and procured nurses for the armed forces. When the qualifications of the nurses recruited by these committees had been approved at national headquarters, the nurses were referred to the Army or the Navy, according to the preference of the individual, for physical examination and appointment.

The recruitment of nurses for the military was discontinued in May 1945. The Red Cross, however, until June 30, 1946, continued to enroll nurses interested in service with the military. Because of recent legislation army nurses now have permanent commissioned rank and the Army has been authorized to recruit its nurses in the same manner as it recruits other officers. Legislation to give permanent commission status to the navy nurses has been proposed, but, although it received favorable consideration, it was not passed by the 79th Congress.

39	percent of the nurses in active status were on duty with the armed forces during 1944-45

Recruitment of Nurses for Military Duty

National enrollment of nurses by Red Cross Nursing Services was first instituted in 1909. The nurses enrolled in the 5 years 1940-41 to 1944-45 exceeded by 38.2 percent the total number enrolled from 1909 to June 30, 1940. This great enrollment represents in large measure the nurses who were enrolled for military service. During 1942 and 1943, however, a considerable number of nurses not eligible for military service were enrolled for possible service in their local communities.

Table 26

NURSE RECRUITMENT AND ENROLLMENT
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Year	Nurse Enrollments (new during year)	Nurses Certified to the Military	Nurse Assignments Recorded (new during year)	Percent Certifications Assigned
1939-40	5,207	--	--	--
1940-41	12,206	--	--	--
1941-42	19,628	14,075	7,123	51
1942-43	33,198	36,442	24,052	66
1943-44	23,253	21,639	17,025	79
1944-45	23,357	32,300	22,266	69
1945-46	2,420	--	--	--
Total	119,360	104,456	70,466	68

In Table 26:

1. New enrollments include all nurses enrolled, regardless of their eligibility or availability for military service.

2. Certifications represent the number of nurses referred to the military for appointment following the determination of their eligibility. They include nurses newly enrolled plus those who may not have been eligible for military service when enrolled but who have subsequently become so, due to change in military requirements or overcoming disqualifications, and were certified upon reapplication. They also include some nurses whose army applications were processed but who did not signify an interest in Red Cross enrollment. Because of these factors, for some years there are more certifications than enrollments.

3. Assignments recorded include only those assignments which were reported to the American National Red Cross by the Army and the Navy. It is possible that some assignments were not reported to the American National Red Cross, and hence these figures are probably not the total number actually assigned by the Army and the Navy.

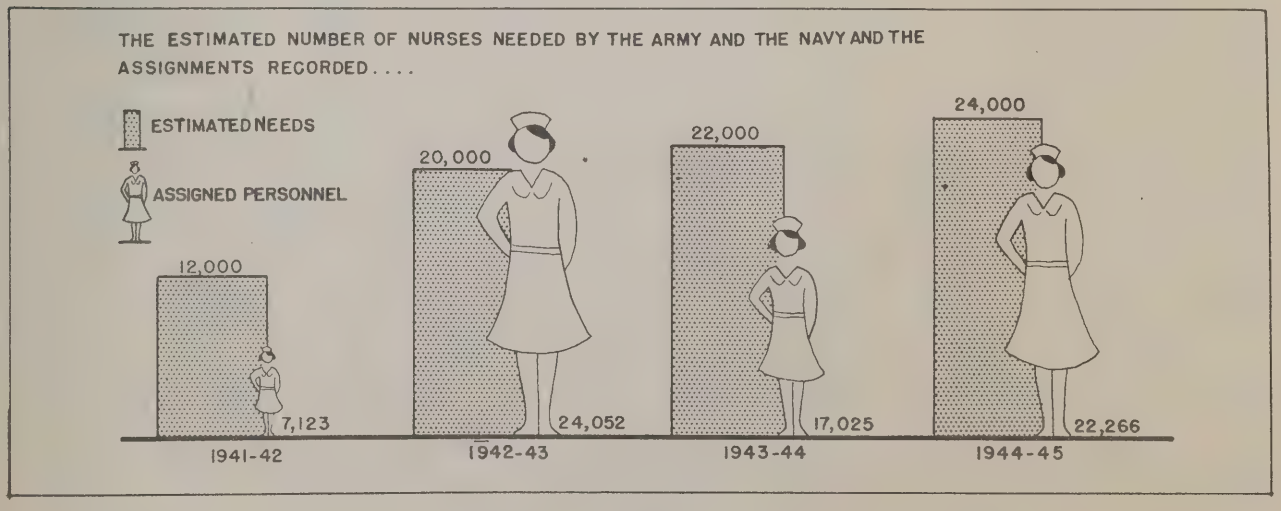


Table 27

NURSE ENROLLMENT - NURSES IN ACTIVE STATUS
AS OF JUNE 30, 1939-40 THROUGH 1944-45

Classification	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
War Reserve	(a)	(a)	(a)	11,197	5,432	2,846
First Reserve	16,968	20,669	32,193	7,118	17,806	20,597
Second Reserve	26,290	27,889	44,805	58,408	66,780	69,416
On duty with armed forces	-	-	-	30,246	42,106	58,985
Unclassified	4,402	4,019	4,090	6,510	-	-
Total	47,660	52,577	81,088	113,479	132,124	151,844

Nurse classifications were of two types only during 1945-46. These were:

51,638 nurses in active status, or those nurses who are available for emergency need

143,593 nurses in inactive status, or those who are not available for emergency need

The War Reserve included those nurses eligible and available for military service.

The First Reserve consisted of nurses who were eligible for military service but who for professional or personal reasons were not available.

Nurses not eligible for military service constituted the Second Reserve. A portion of the increase shown for this group in Table 27 was due to transfers from the other reserves as the nurses became ineligible for military service.

The unclassified group included the nurses in various branches of federal services other than reserve members of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps, who were not classified according to Red Cross reserve classification until 1943-44.

Of the total nurses in active status, the percent on duty with the armed forces was 26.7 for 1942-43, 31.9 for 1943-44, and 38.8 for 1944-45.

During 1945-46 the activities of nurse enrollment were directed toward meeting the needs of nurse veterans. Chapter recruitment committees and recruitment nurses served as hospitality, information, and referral agencies for the nurses whom they had recruited for military service. Not all nurse veterans needed these services, as is indicated by the small number of nurse releases reported by chapters.

The first nurse releases were recorded in September 1945. The total nurse releases recorded during 1945-46 is 37,900. The program of special assistance to nurse veterans was discontinued June 30, 1946, but chapters continue to serve nurse veterans in the same manner as all veterans are served through the various Red Cross programs.

(a) Included in the First Reserve until December 1942

Enrollment of Medical Technologists for the Army and the Navy

> 4,070 medical technologists enrolled as available for service in the medical departments of the Army and the Navy, June 1942

In addition to the traditional enrollment of nurses, in the early period of World War II and at the request of the Surgeon General, the American National Red Cross established an enrollment of many types of medical technologists, which was continued until the military could meet its needs.

This service was initiated in January 1940 and was discontinued in February 1943.

By June 30, 1942, the period of peak enrollment, enrollees consisted of the following:

Classification	Men Enrolled	Women Enrolled	Total
Chemical laboratory technicians	351	-	351
Dental assistants	-	242	242
Dental hygienists	-	238	238
Dental mechanics	345	-	345
Dietitians	1	278	279
Laboratory technicians	125	450	575
Meat and dairy hygienists (inspectors)	20	-	20
Occupational therapy aides	2	79	81
Orthopedic mechanics	13	-	13
Pharmacy technicians	1,234	53	1,287
Physical therapy technicians	33	156	189
Statistical clerks (hospital service)	152	26	178
X-ray technicians	116	156	272
Total	2,392	1,678	4,070

First Aid and Water Safety Activities for the Military

568,393	certificates in first aid and water safety were issued to members of the armed forces during 1942-46 or about
10	percent of all the certificates issued in first aid and water safety during the same period

Soon after the war began, the Red Cross, at the request of the military authorities, undertook a program of water safety training for the armed forces, teaching men how to swim and to save life under battle conditions. This service is believed to have saved thousands of lives. A directive was issued by the War Department in March 1941 announcing the training, by the Red Cross, of members of the armed forces as instructors in first aid and water safety. A functional swimming course was introduced, the product of work done in cooperation with the armed forces on the aquatic skills necessary to meet war conditions.

From 1942-43 through 1945-46 members of the armed forces received:

289,320	certificates in first aid
143,375	certificates in swimming
69,257	certificates in life saving
66,441	certificates in functional swimming

Later on in the war period a program of "convalescent swimming" for the benefit of convalescing service personnel was introduced to meet a new need. Convalescent swimming offered special techniques to help restore men handicapped by wounds or amputations or suffering from battle fatigue. Thousands of American war casualties undergoing therapeutic treatment at military convalescent hospitals are now benefiting from swimming instruction scientifically devised in cooperation with military medical authorities and designed to meet individual needs. Techniques developed for servicemen will also benefit huge numbers of physically handicapped civilians.(a)

Approximately	
500	instructors have been given specialized training for conducting "convalescent swimming" programs
50	army and veterans' hospitals throughout this country were using the "convalescent swimming" program by June 30, 1946

(a) Other data for first aid, water safety, and accident prevention activities appear in Section IV, "Education, Health, and General Welfare Activities."

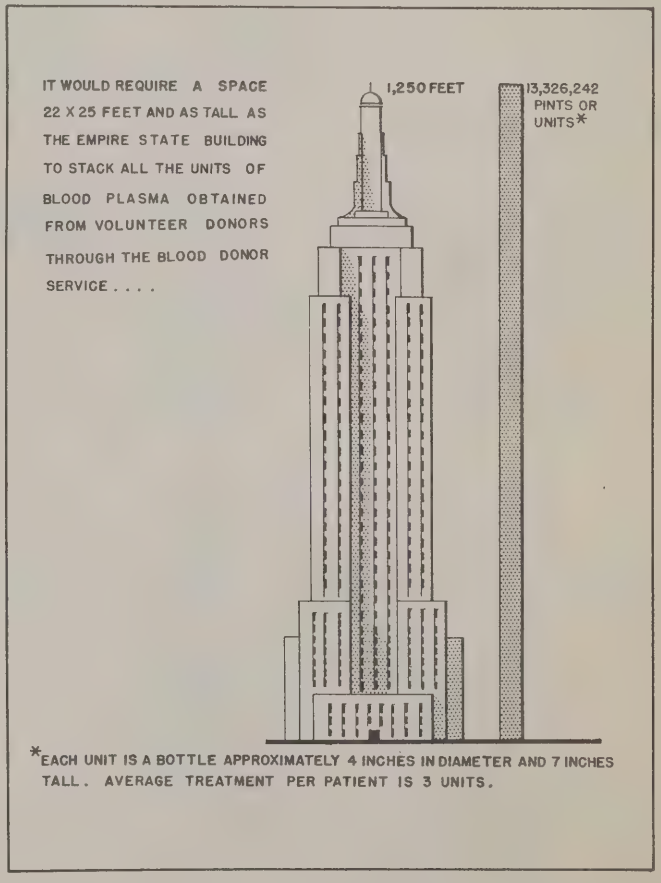
Blood Donor Service for the Army and the Navy

$15,870,000	approximate cost to the Red Cross of the Army-Navy blood donor service
13,326,242	pints of blood obtained from volunteer donors for the Army and the Navy, February 1941 - September 1945[a]

The American National Red Cross Army-Navy blood donor service was inaugurated February 4, 1941, and was completed September 15, 1945.

Of the total blood received, 387,462 pints of type "O" whole blood were flown overseas -- 205,907 pints to Europe by the Army Air Transport Command and 181,555 to the Pacific by the Naval Air Transport Service. Another 12,628,645 pints were processed into dried plasma and serum albumin for use overseas, and 310,135 pints were delivered to military hospitals in the United States for use as whole blood or liquid plasma.

At the peak of the program -- the six months from January through June 1944 -- 35 fixed centers and 63 mobile units were in operation, and donations averaged 110,923 pints a week or approximately one pint of blood every two seconds in a 48-hour week.


IT WOULD REQUIRE A SPACE 22 X 25 FEET AND AS TALL AS THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING TO STACK ALL THE UNITS OF BLOOD PLASMA OBTAINED FROM VOLUNTEER DONORS THROUGH THE BLOOD DONOR SERVICE . . . .
1,250 FEET
13,326,242 PINTS OR UNITS*
*EACH UNIT IS A BOTTLE APPROXIMATELY 4 INCHES IN DIAMETER AND 7 INCHES TALL. AVERAGE TREATMENT PER PATIENT IS 3 UNITS.

(a) Civilian blood donor activities are shown in Section IV, "Education, Health, and General Welfare Activities."

6,663,121 persons provided 13,326,242 pints of blood
100,000 estimated number of volunteers, excluding donors, who assisted in the procurement of the blood

Table 28

BLOOD DONOR SERVICE FOR ARMY AND NAVY
CALENDAR YEARS 1941-45

Year	Pints of Blood
1941	48,504
1942	1,321,659
1943	4,282,188
1944	5,371,664
1945(a)	2,302,227
Total	13,326,242

The average donor made two donations. Many persons, however, donated as often as regulations permitted, becoming members of Red Cross "Gallon Clubs." Approximately 1½ million persons donated 3 times, 150,000 donated 8 times, and 3,000 donated 16 times or more. Approximately 50 percent of the donors were men and 50 percent were women. While donations were not solicited from servicemen, it is estimated that they contributed approximately 2 percent of the total, with the figure in certain cities sometimes running up to 20 percent.

The record week was June 5-10, 1944, immediately following the invasion of Normandy, when 123,284 pints were procured. The week in which the greatest amount of type "O" blood was procured for shipment overseas as whole blood was March 19-24, 1945, during the invasion of Iwo Jima, when 14,982 pints or an average of 2,497 pints a day were obtained.

Approximately 53 percent of the blood was procured through fixed centers. The remainder was procured through mobile units attached to the centers, which visited some 2,200 nearby communities within a radius of approximately 75 miles. About 60 percent of the population was covered by the centers and their mobile units.

The cost of the project to the Red Cross was approximately $15,870,000, or about $1.19 a pint, of which about half was paid by the national organization and half by the participating chapters.

During the peak of operations, approximately 25,000 paid and volunteer workers were actively assisting in this program. Valuable assistance was given by staff assistants, Gray Ladies, canteen workers, Motor Corps members, and hundreds of other lay and professional persons.

Blood Donor Service - Pints of Blood Procured,
February 1941 Through September 15, 1945

City	Pints of Blood	City	Pints of Blood
Atlanta	157,956	Louisville	190,850
Baltimore	349,039	Milwaukee	336,589
Boston	800,640	Minneapolis	229,410
Brooklyn	483,086	New Orleans	119,739
Buffalo	328,412	New York	1,272,931
Chicago	642,393	Oakland	214,122
Cincinnati	335,403	Philadelphia	702,488
Cleveland	492,049	Pittsburgh	570,541
Columbus	258,402	Portland	307,084
Dallas	77,682	Rochester	303,397
Denver	150,880	San Antonio	90,925
Detroit	667,561	San Diego	173,573
Ft. Worth	57,523	San Francisco	592,198
Harrisburg	173,873	Schenectady	190,232
Hartford	279,357	St. Louis	424,276
Indianapolis	292,572	St. Paul	177,320
Kansas City	261,621	Washington	527,400
Los Angeles	1,094,718		

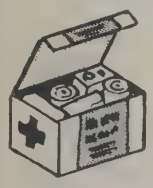
(a) As of September 15, the official closing date for the Red Cross Army-Navy blood donor service

$168,608,459	total value of supplies shipped for the relief of prisoners of war
27,873,698	prisoner of war packages shipped
198,851	tons of cargo - food, clothing, and other articles - shipped

Table 29

PRISONER OF WAR RELIEF - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SUPPLIES SHIPPED JANUARY 1, 1941, THROUGH JUNE 30, 1945

Year	Packages	Food, Clothing, etc. in Tons of Cargo	Value
1941	268,936	1,699	$ 1,098,349
1942	749,204	10,418	7,379,130
1943	7,225,320	45,243	40,030,211
1944	12,403,676	81,167	82,671,244
January-June 1945	7,226,562	60,324	37,429,525



The American National Red Cross provided relief for fewer than 4,000 American prisoners of the Germans in World War I and carried on special activities for Serbian prisoners from a special fund. In World War II the Red Cross served more than 115,000 of our uniformed men and more than 1,300,000 Allied prisoners who were captured in Europe and in the Far East. Before the end of the war the total of Allied and Axis prisoners reached the unprecedented figure of more than 10,000,000 men. The Allied prisoners were aided with supplies shipped by the American National Red Cross for the account of the American and Allied governments.

About two-thirds of the more than $168,000,000 worth of supplies shipped to Europe by the American National Red Cross through the International Red Cross between January 1, 1941, and June 30, 1945, were distributed to American and Allied prison camps in Germany. The remainder was used for postwar relief purposes in Europe, particularly in caring for several million deportees in western Germany.

As many supplies as Japan would permit were shipped to the Far East. By June 30, 1945, nearly $3,000,000 worth of supplies were shipped to the Far East for American and Allied prisoners. Up to the end of 1943 about 90 percent of the goods moved into Japanese channels for use by the International Red Cross reached those for whom they were intended. The amount received per prisoner in the Far East, however, was only about one-tenth of that which an American prisoner in Europe received in the same period. This was owing to the lack of Japanese cooperation, to the shortage of Japanese shipping, and to the unwillingness of the Japanese to permit neutral vessels carrying relief supplies to enter their waters.

Table 30

PRISONER OF WAR RELIEF - VALUE OF SUPPLIES SHIPPED FOR CERTAIN GROUPS BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 1941, AND JUNE 30, 1945
(nearest dollar)

Group	Value	Group	Value
American	$17,878,496	Norwegian	$ 198,930
Belgian	11,964,179	Polish	11,211,984
British	1,075,325	Russian	124,942
French	68,450,926	Yugoslav	24,925,017
Greek	538,023	Miscellaneous	899
Int. RC Committee	86,609	National Catholic Welfare	550,200
Italian	19,048	YMCA	2,806,146
Netherlands	1,777,627	Total	$141,608,351(a)

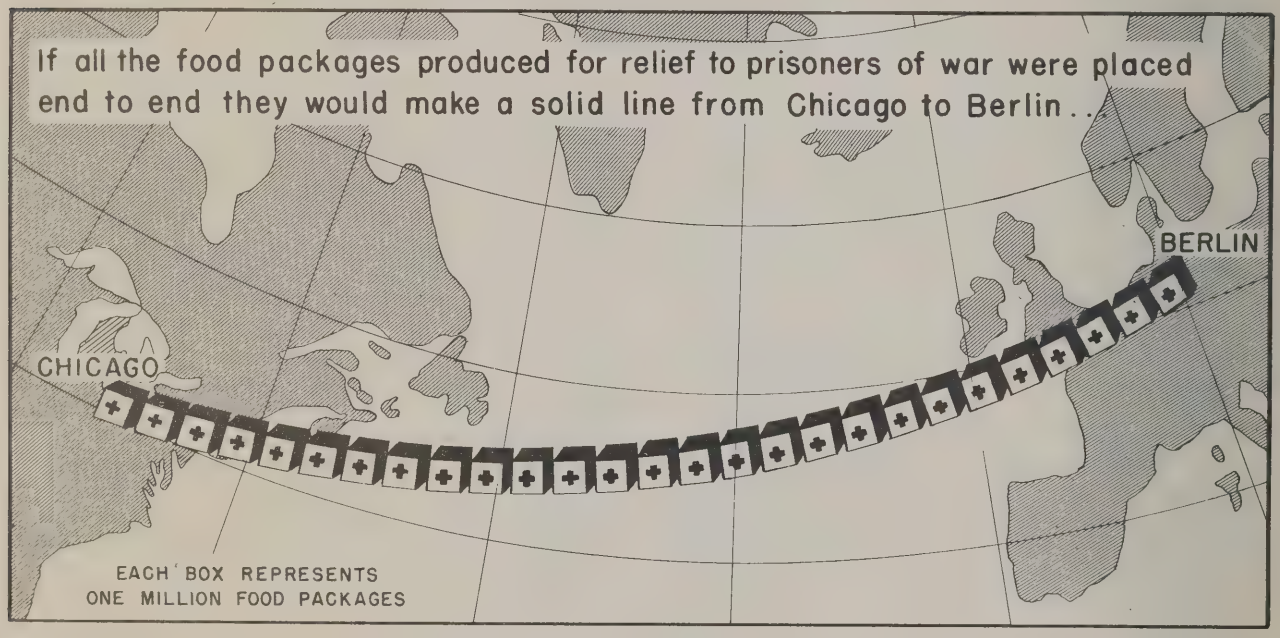
(a) Excluding the value of stock in Geneva

945,000 volunteer hours were contributed by Red Cross workers in assembling 27,000,000 packages for prisoners of war

A significant index to the effectiveness of prisoner of war relief is the fact that of the 92,000 American prisoners of war in Europe, barring normal death rate, more than 99 percent have returned to their homes.

Of the estimated 22,000 prisoners in the Far East, approximately 20 percent perished through neglect and a further 15 percent were lost on Japanese vessels torpedoed by American submarines. There were no distinguishing marks on the Japanese vessels to indicate that American prisoners were being transported in their holds.

Originally five Red Cross packing centers located in Brooklyn, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis assembled the packages; as of June 30, 1945, only the St. Louis Chapter was continuing this activity. At the centers 4,000 women volunteers working on mechanized assembly lines turned out about 1,400,000 food, medical, and miscellaneous packages per month for American and Allied prisoners. The packages flowed steadily from the centers to the port at Philadelphia.


If all the food packages produced for relief to prisoners of war were placed end to end they would make a solid line from Chicago to Berlin..
BERLIN
CHICAGO
EACH BOX REPRESENTS
ONE MILLION FOOD PACKAGES

From Philadelphia a Red Cross vessel loaded with prisoner of war relief supplies left for Europe every week or ten days. The Red Cross fleet at the peak of its prisoner of war relief operations in May 1945 comprised 11 vessels sailing under the flag of the International Red Cross. These white-painted and clearly marked vessels traveled singly, without convoy; they were brightly lighted at night and followed fixed transatlantic lanes, under the protection of safe conduct from all belligerents.

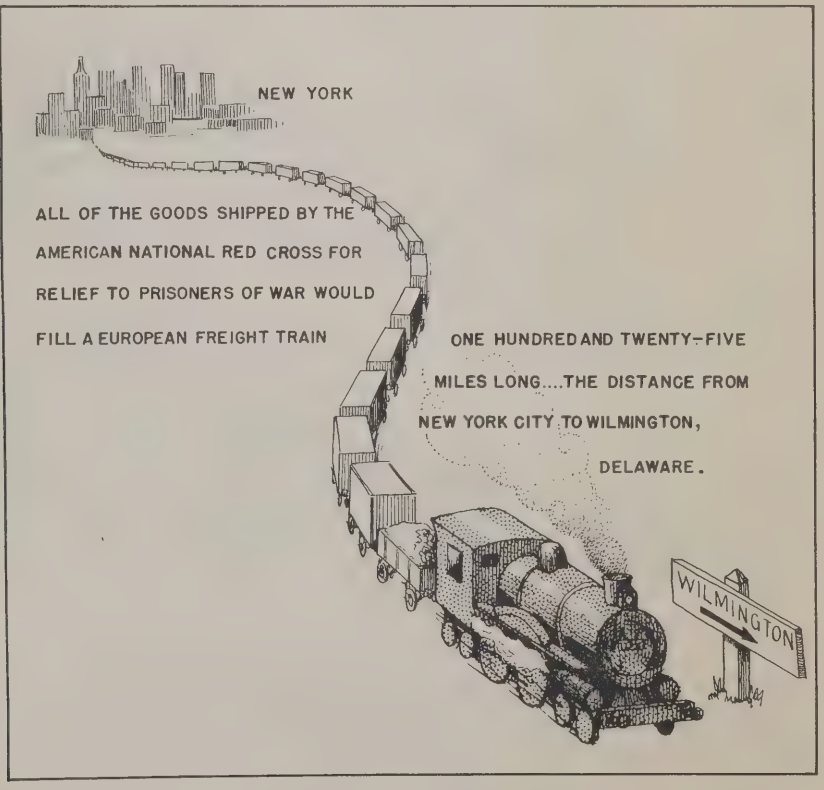
In 127 wartime transatlantic crossings of Red Cross and neutral ships carrying prisoner of war supplies not a single ship was lost. Two small Red Cross shuttle ships operating between Lisbon and Marseilles were accidentally sunk during the war by our own Allied bombers. This brought into focus the problem of fast-moving planes distinguishing Red Cross markings on small vessels. Both accidents occurred at twilight when markings are most difficult to see.

Unprecedented is the fact that prisoner of war supplies after entering enemy territory were often transported within Germany under International Red Cross protection and German guard by American and Allied prisoners. Up to the end of 1944, when the German communications system began to break down, more than 99 percent of the supplies that went into Germany reached their intended destination.

When concentrated bombing resulted in the destruction of Germany's transportation facilities, it was necessary to create a motor fleet with a sufficient number of trucks to meet transport needs. Supplies, stored in Geneva and other parts of Switzerland, were moved forward rapidly by a total transport service of 340 vehicles assembled as follows:

Trucks		Other Vehicles	
American	147	Cars	16
Canadian	47	Jeeps	10
French	92	Motorcycles	8
Polish	10	Repair cars	7
		Tank cars	3

This equipment required for its operation a total of 400 employees. From early March 1945 to the end of May of the same year about 80 truck columns made journeys, each transporting 50 tons of food parcels and medical supplies. The trucks covered a total distance of 684,000 miles and used 158,520 gallons of gasoline. This was American gasoline furnished either by the United States Army in France, via Switzerland, or sent from the United States on the northern Red Cross ships via Göteborg (Sweden) and Lübeck (Germany).


NEW YORK
ALL OF THE GOODS SHIPPED BY THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS FOR RELIEF TO PRISONERS OF WAR WOULD FILL A EUROPEAN FREIGHT TRAIN
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE MILES LONG....THE DISTANCE FROM NEW YORK CITY TO WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
WILMINGTON

Funds and packages contributed by many groups and organizations were designated for specific prisoner of war relief. The value of these between July 1, 1940, and August 31, 1945, is as follows:

(nearest dollar)

Total contributed for:	
Foreign prisoners of war	$1,125,044
American prisoners of war	249,948
Other Red Cross societies in foreign countries	2,252,856
Prisoners of war by national societies or groups in the United States:	
American Friends of Yugoslavia	30,000
Greek War Relief Association	291,408
Ivan Konlieff Educational Fund	6,625
Polish American Council	1,076,797
Serb National Federation	14,561
Tolstoy Foundation	26,493
Coordinated Council Relief Agencies	604,068
Queen Wilhelmina Fund	132,803
Yugoslav Relief Fund	1,516,274
Netherlands War Relief Center	15,849
American Relief for Norway	67,362
American Relief for Italy	15,400
Total	$7,425,488

The American National Red Cross received many inquiries from anxious relatives concerning the treatment of American prisoners of war and the measures being taken to give them aid and comfort. To make available the desired information, consistent with war conditions, the Prisoner of War Bulletin was published monthly beginning in June 1943. It was intended to provide answers to many questions, to give information regarding international treaties that govern the treatment of prisoners of war, and to promote an exchange of correspondence from prisoners whereby wider knowledge of conditions in many prison camps could be obtained.

The bulletin was sent free of charge to those registered as next of kin with the Office of the Provost Marshal General, to American National Red Cross chapters, to workers engaged in prisoner of war relief, and to other interested persons.

A total of 2,228 American National Red Cross chapters had special prisoner of war consultants to assist and advise the families of prisoners. Prisoner of War speakers from national headquarters visited more than 500 cities throughout the United States.

200,000 monthly circulation of the Prisoner of War Bulletin published by the American National Red Cross and distributed to next of kin

Since the beginning of The World War, home service activities have been carried on by Red Cross chapters in the local communities in behalf of the families of servicemen and women and of veterans. Under its congressional charter and under army and navy regulations the American National Red Cross furnishes volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of the armed forces and acts in matters of voluntary relief and as a medium of communication between people of the United States and their Army and Navy. Chapters share in these responsibilities and, by providing home service, participate in the services to the armed forces and to veterans. In fulfilling this charter obligation, chapter home service workers are prepared to:

Give consultation and guidance in personal and family problems

Assist with communications between servicemen and their families

Furnish information about government regulations and legislation

Assist in presenting claims for pensions and other government benefits

Furnish to military and naval authorities reports needed in medical and psychiatric treatment and in deciding questions of discharge and furlough

Give financial assistance on the basis of need

The responsibilities of home service grew with mushroom rapidity with the sudden increase in numbers of men drawn into the armed forces.

100 percent of the Red Cross chapters have engaged in assistance to servicemen, veterans, and their families through home service activities during the 4 years 1943-46

19,400	volunteer home service workers in chapters and
9,400	paid home service chapter workers gave assistance to servicemen, veterans, and their families during 1945-46
17,980,230	cases (not individuals) were assisted by chapter workers during the years 1939-46

Working interdependently with the Red Cross paid personnel stationed with the troops were staffs of home service workers in the chapters. By June 1946 there were more than 9,000 professional home service workers in chapters and more than 19,000 volunteer workers. The nature of their services is indicated by the types of assignments in which both the paid and volunteer workers served. For 1945-46 these were as follows:

	Chapter Home Service Workers	
Type of Assignment	Paid (in Percent of Total)	Volunteer (in Percent of Total)
Workers dealing with cases	43	64
Secretarial and clerical	37	20
Administrative and supervisory	17	6
Other	3	10

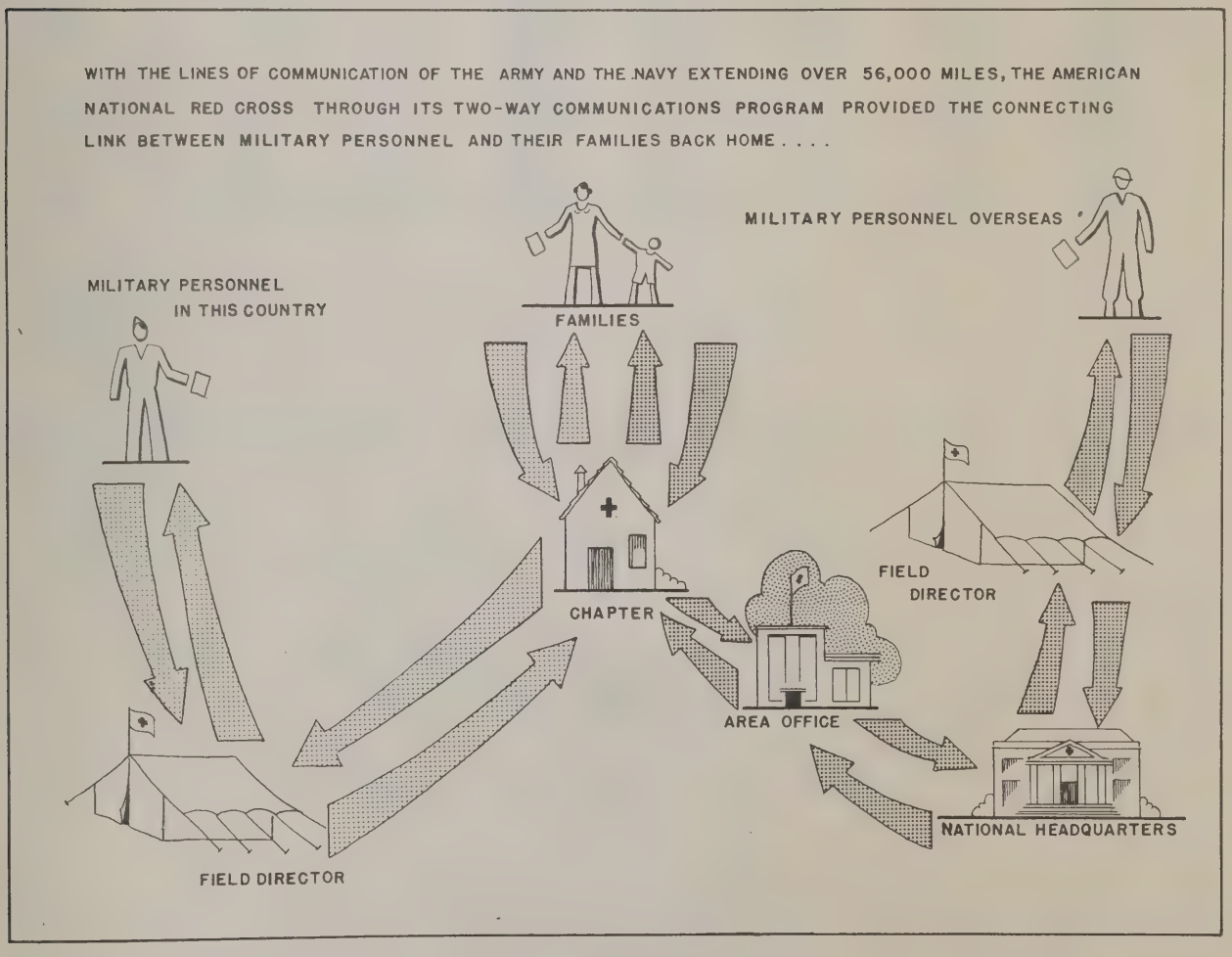
To help servicemen, veterans, and their families, Red Cross chapters have home service workers on duty day and night.

1,600	emergency messages cleared through national headquarters in Washington, D.C., daily during 1944-45
40	percent of these messages were initiated by families through home service activities in local chapters
60	percent of these messages were initiated by servicemen and women stationed in this country and overseas

42,000,000 communications for servicemen, veterans, and their families handled by Red Cross since Pearl Harbor

Thousands of inquiries, emergency messages, and welfare reports, concerning the men overseas, prisoners of war, and families at home were handled through home service activities at national headquarters, as were additional thousands of inquiries to or from enemy territory and messages through the International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva relating to civilians in enemy or enemy-occupied territory.

The operation of the two-way Red Cross communications system for the benefit of servicemen and their families is illustrated in the chart below.


WITH THE LINES OF COMMUNICATION OF THE ARMY AND THE NAVY EXTENDING OVER 56,000 MILES, THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS THROUGH ITS TWO-WAY COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM PROVIDED THE CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN MILITARY PERSONNEL AND THEIR FAMILIES BACK HOME . . . .
MILITARY PERSONNEL OVERSEAS
MILITARY PERSONNEL IN THIS COUNTRY
FAMILIES
CHAPTER
FIELD DIRECTOR
AREA OFFICE
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
FIELD DIRECTOR

$38,308,495 amount of financial assistance provided through chapter home service activities, 1943-46

This amount of financial assistance is for the most part in addition to financial assistance given at camps and hospitals. There is known to be some duplication, however, since some of the loans made by camp and hospital workers were reimbursed by chapters.

Table 31

HOME SERVICE ACTIVITIES - CASES ASSISTED (a)
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
Cases Assisted				
Service	12,155	29,147	251,817	1,410,204
Veterans	140,357	127,098	122,662	135,488

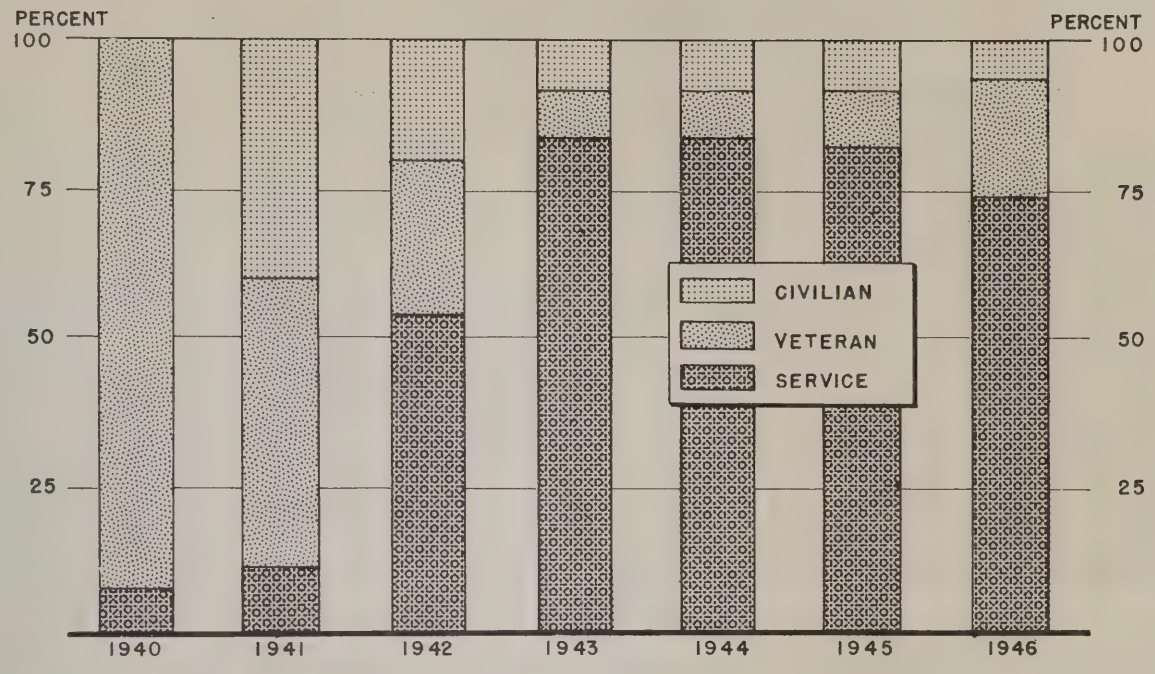
	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	Total
Cases Assisted				
Service	3,349,996	5,099,828	5,038,324	15,191,471
Veterans	347,198	580,953	1,335,002	2,788,758

New cases (those cases in which the family or individual has never before been helped by the chapter) have increased for each of the 7 years, as follows:

131,277	new cases during 1939-40
134,877	new cases during 1940-41
405,997	new cases during 1941-42
1,446,258	new cases during 1942-43
3,257,735	new cases during 1943-44
3,906,983	new cases during 1944-45
3,934,751	new cases during 1945-46

(a) Civilian cases assisted are reported in Section IV, "Education, Health, and General Welfare Activities."

77% OF THE CASES ASSISTED THROUGH HOME SERVICE ACTIVITIES SINCE 1940 WERE SERVICE CASES....



As the war increased the demand for home service activities in the chapters, there was an increased need for well-trained workers. This need stimulated the development of the training program for home service workers.

Training for home service workers, both volunteer and paid, has been carried on since 1941. Training has been provided for key personnel through a course at national headquarters, and for home service workers and executive secretaries doing home service work it was given in the five area offices. Regional institutes have been held for these same groups. During 1944-45 a training course was initiated for the volunteer members of the Home Service Corps. Home service basic training is also given, which provides the minimum essential training for home service workers, paid and volunteer, through a plan which prepares chapter instructors to teach and supervise their fellow workers.

432 American National Red Cross scholarships for social work education were granted to persons interested in qualifying for home service positions in chapters, 1942-46.

SERVICES TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND TO VETERANS

The major types of services rendered by chapter home service workers to servicemen, veterans, and their dependents are shown below for 2 years.

Table 32

HOME SERVICE ACTIVITIES - CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES GIVEN TO CASES SERVED APRIL 1 - MARCH 31, 1944-45 AND 1945-46

Service	1944-45	1945-46
Servicemen, veterans, and civilians[a]		
Inquiries and messages (S + C)	1,612,883	1,278,640
Information only (S + V + C)	1,889,896	2,206,598
Other investigations (S + V)	854,499	978,292
Consultation and guidance (S + V)	1,193,193	1,353,075
Referral to other agencies (S + V)	244,101	235,828
Other services (S + V + C)	350,234	660,435
Financial assistance	591,888	587,898
Servicemen and dependents		
Furlough investigations	1,484,975	1,630,228
Assistance with government benefits	707,362	535,125
Social histories	199,156	144,856
Activities regarding prisoners of war	169,087	132,706
Veterans and dependents		
Assistance with claims	449,459	517,945
Vocational rehabilitation	42,811	77,494
Reports for Veterans Administration	80,305	115,497
Hospitalization and domiciliary care		55,784
Services per 100,000 population		
Assistance with government benefits	537	406
Assistance with claims	341	393
Consultation and guidance	906	1,028
Financial assistance	450	446
Furlough investigations	1,128	1,238
Inquiries and messages	1,225	971

With the end of hostilities, home service turned toward strengthening its program to veterans and their families. The services to the families of men in active service and to veterans constitute a dual responsibility; the one must be done without leaving the other undone. The home service program provides for continued service to the veteran during the period of his adjustment to civilian life. Its services are also made fully available to the families of men who died in service.

(a) S - servicemen; V - veterans; C - civilians

III

RELIEF TO CIVILIANS IN WAR AND DISASTER

Overseas Emergency Relief

1939-46

$ 37,867,750	was spent by the American National Red Cross in making available
$152,071,918	worth of relief supplies to aid civilians of war-devastated countries.

To measure relief in dollars and cents or in tons of supplies does not give an adequate picture of assistance provided by and through the American National Red Cross to the civilian victims of war in foreign countries. The monetary value of supplies provided is enhanced by the service value of:

Millions of garments produced by chapter volunteers

Daily portions of milk provided to children wasted by years of undernourishment

Medical supplies and equipment for hospitals and clinics

Community health and welfare services reorganized with the help of skilled Red Cross workers

Drugs delivered by plane to combat the threat of epidemics

Food from surplus prisoner-of-war packages for hundreds of thousands of displaced persons in camps in Austria and Germany

Medical chests, educational supplies, and gift boxes from American Junior Red Cross.

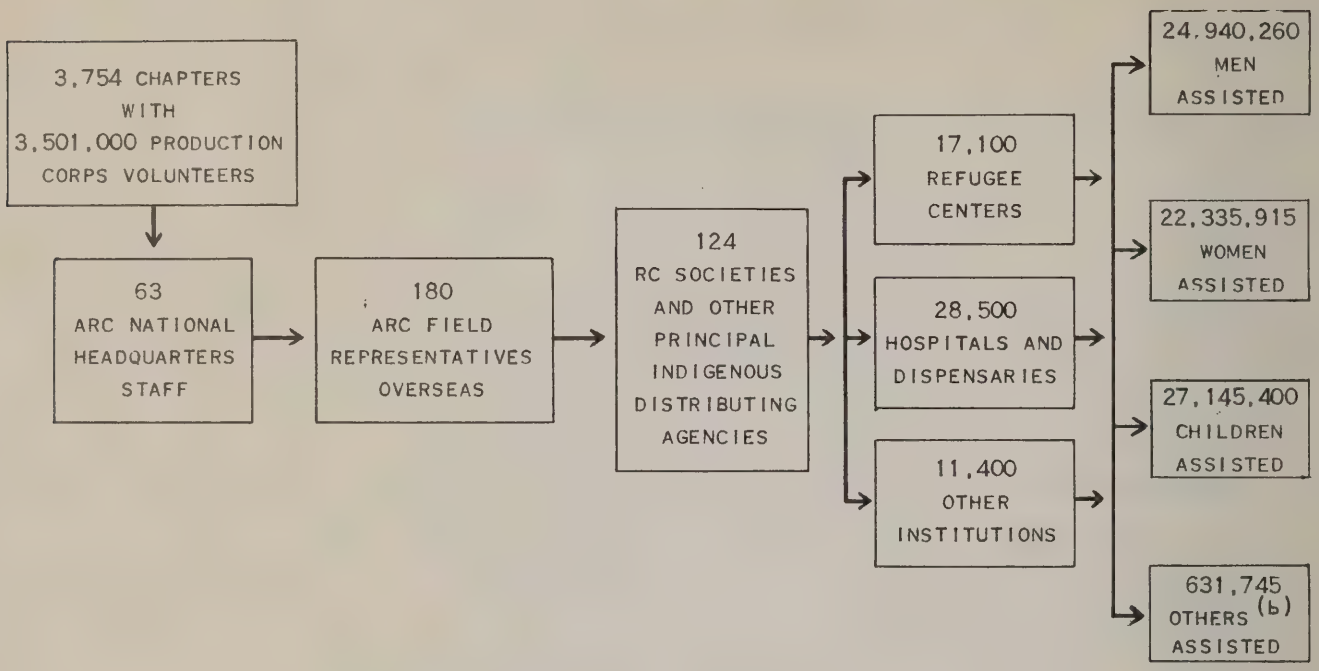
75,053,320 suffering and needy persons in about 40 countries were assisted through the overseas emergency relief activities of the American National Red Cross during the years 1940-46.

This is equivalent to the total population of the following 12 states:

California	Michigan	Ohio
Georgia	Missouri	Pennsylvania
Illinois	New Jersey	Texas
Massachusetts	New York	Wisconsin

RELIEF TO CIVILIANS IN WAR AND DISASTER

The 75,053,320 [a] overseas war victims received, through the following channels, relief supplies and services made available by and through the American National Red Cross:


3,754 CHAPTERS WITH 3,501,000 PRODUCTION CORPS VOLUNTEERS
63 ARC NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS STAFF
180 ARC FIELD REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS
124 RC SOCIETIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL INDIGENOUS DISTRIBUTING AGENCIES
17,100 REFUGEE CENTERS
28,500 HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES
11,400 OTHER INSTITUTIONS
24,940,260 MEN ASSISTED
22,335,915 WOMEN ASSISTED
27,145,400 CHILDREN ASSISTED
631,745 OTHERS [b] ASSISTED

American National Red Cross relief operations were conducted as Civilian War Relief through Allied military authorities or as Civilian Relief through local Red Cross and other welfare organizations. Major theaters in which relief operations were conducted through Allied military authorities included Western Europe, the Mediterranean theater, Southwest Pacific, and the Pacific Ocean areas.

In France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Finland, the United Kingdom, North Africa, Spain, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Middle East, and China, American National Red Cross programs operated through local Red Cross and other welfare organizations.

In order to render the most effective assistance, the American National Red Cross has applied its resources to selected emergency needs not met by other agencies. The overseas emergency relief programs have been conducted only where guarantees were received that the supplies would reach the recipient without cost and without discrimination as to race, creed, or political opinion, and that the American National Red Cross would have the right to supervise and observe the distribution of supplies.

(a) Excludes 15,500,000 who received bread during a temporary but critical period.
(b) Not classified in the record.

Table 33

OVERSEAS EMERGENCY RELIEF, FOREIGN - CLASSIFICATION OF RELIEF EXPENDITURES SEPTEMBER 1939 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1946[a]
(nearest dollar)

Expenditure Items	Red Cross Expenditure	Government Expenditure	Total	Percent of Grand Total
Cash assistance	$ 2,911,714		$ 2,911,714	3
Food	2,343,535	$ 9,094,363	11,437,898	12
Clothing	3,163,936	34,921,941	38,085,877	39
Blankets and bedding	886,604	3,076,545	3,963,149	4
Medical and sanitary supplies and equipment	4,125,261	19,478,079	23,603,340	24
Ambulance and automotive equipment	1,226,975	60,789	1,287,764	1
Other, including transportation	16,868,523	217,245	17,085,768	17
Total	$31,526,548	$66,848,962	$98,375,510[b]	100

Table 34

OVERSEAS EMERGENCY RELIEF, INSULAR - CLASSIFICATION OF RELIEF EXPENDITURES SEPTEMBER 1939 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1946[a]
(nearest dollar)

Expenditure Items	Total	Percent of Total
Cash assistance	$ 263,047	18
Food, clothing, and other maintenance	763,886	52
Blankets and bedding	30,767	2
Medical and sanitary supplies and equipment	97,114	7
Other	305,406	21
Total	$1,460,220[b]	100

Immediately after the outbreak of the war, the American National Red Cross relief staff operated directly with the governments and the Red Cross societies of the individual countries. Later, American National Red Cross relief supplies were distributed in the occupied countries under the supervision of the Joint Relief Commission of the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies. From the beginning of Allied Military Government operations in September 1943, American National Red Cross staff members were attached to Civil Affairs teams and worked with public health and welfare officers responsible for the care of liberated civilian populations. When the war ended, the relief program reverted to the original plan in which the staff worked directly with the national governments and the Red Cross societies concerned.

(a) June 1946 data based on preliminary report.

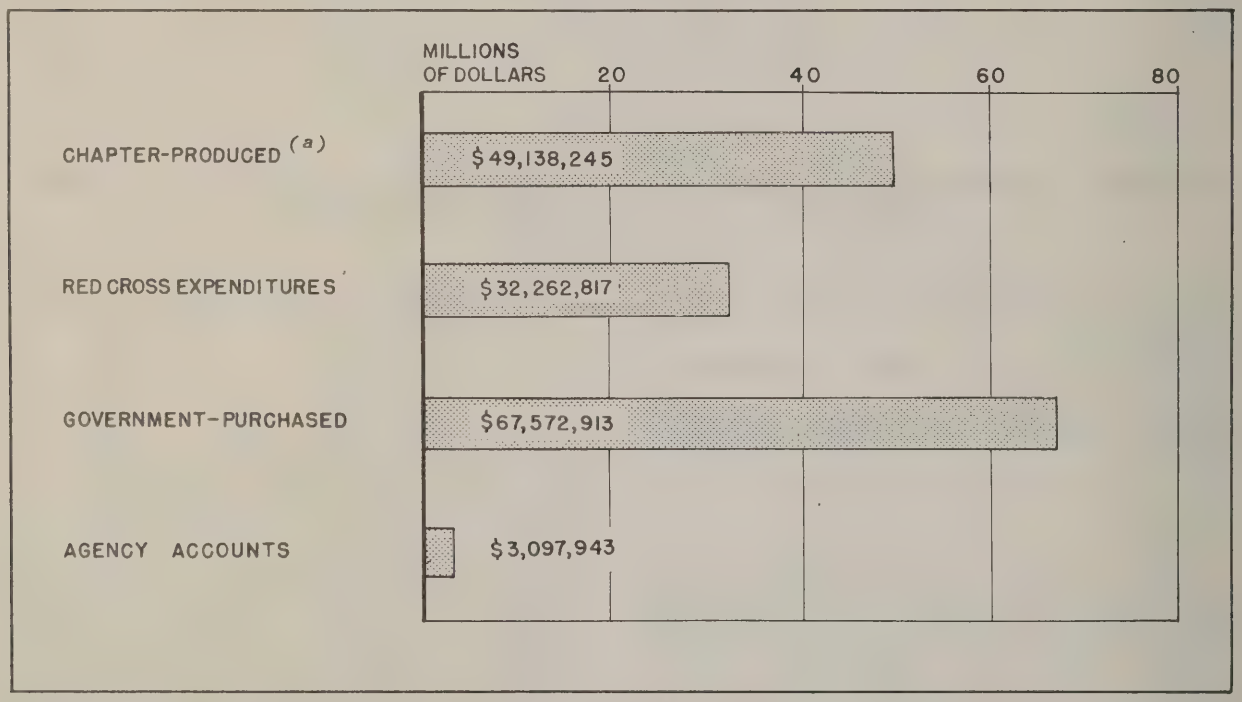
(b) The difference between $99,835,730 (total foreign and insular relief expenditures) and $178,472,068 (total value of relief supplies) is accounted for by agency expenditures and by the value added through chapter production and donation.

RELIEF TO CIVILIANS IN WAR AND DISASTER

3,933,385 overseas volunteers provided by the national Red Cross societies and other national and local cooperating agencies helped distribute relief supplies purchased from government funds.

180 paid personnel were on duty in overseas operations during period of peak activity, May 1945.

The value of supplies for overseas emergency relief from September 1939 through June 1946 was



9,150,000 surplus prisoner of war packages were distributed to displaced persons after the cessation of hostilities.

7,000 medical chests valued at

$245,000 were provided by Junior Red Cross for overseas emergency relief.

The value of the prisoner of war packages and of the medical chests is not included in the total value figure for overseas emergency relief activities shown in this section of the report.

(a) Excludes $22,637,337 worth of government-purchased textiles

12,500,000 quarts of milk benefited approximately 700,000 school children in 6 European countries during 1945-46

In the autumn of 1945, public health officials in Europe expressed concern over the health of school-age children. It was agreed that unless prompt action was taken many of the children between the ages of 6 and 14 would have difficulty in getting through the winter months without serious health impairment. Following careful surveys conducted with the cooperation of medical and school authorities, the American National Red Cross relief staff in Western Europe organized a supplementary milk-feeding program for school children in selected areas of greatest need. The milk was distributed to children's institutions such as tuberculosis sanatoriums and schools.

The needs of children were always a matter of chief concern, but with the cessation of hostilities these needs were given special consideration. Production programs -- valued at $1,920,000 -- authorized during 1945-46 were designed almost solely for the production of children's garments.

Table 35

OVERSEAS EMERGENCY RELIEF - CHAPTER-PRODUCED COMMODITIES
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Commodity	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
Surgical dressings	1,444,474	22,795,429	41,071,016	17,070,897
Layettes	12,989	336,158	371,166	18,980
Toddler packs	--	--	235,393	52,960
Garments				
Knitted	175,694	528,660[a]	4,036,005	1,531,703
Sewed	242,323		7,029,867	7,662,848
Other articles				
Knitted	74	1,912,106	28,829	20,615
Sewed	29,958	1,887,191	162,493	165,473

Commodity	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	Total
Surgical dressings	887,654	105,077,576	22,903,694	211,250,740
Layettes	6,141	6,105	86,901	838,440
Toddler packs	6,819	2,624	736	298,532
Garments				
Knitted	308,666	250,807	175,015	7,006,550[a]
Sewed	3,194,250	1,126,204	2,497,300	21,752,792
Other articles				
Knitted	6,910	7,428	5,897	1,981,859
Sewed	81,784	41,159	23,291	2,391,349

(a) Includes garments for 1940-41 which cannot be separately designated as knitted or sewed.

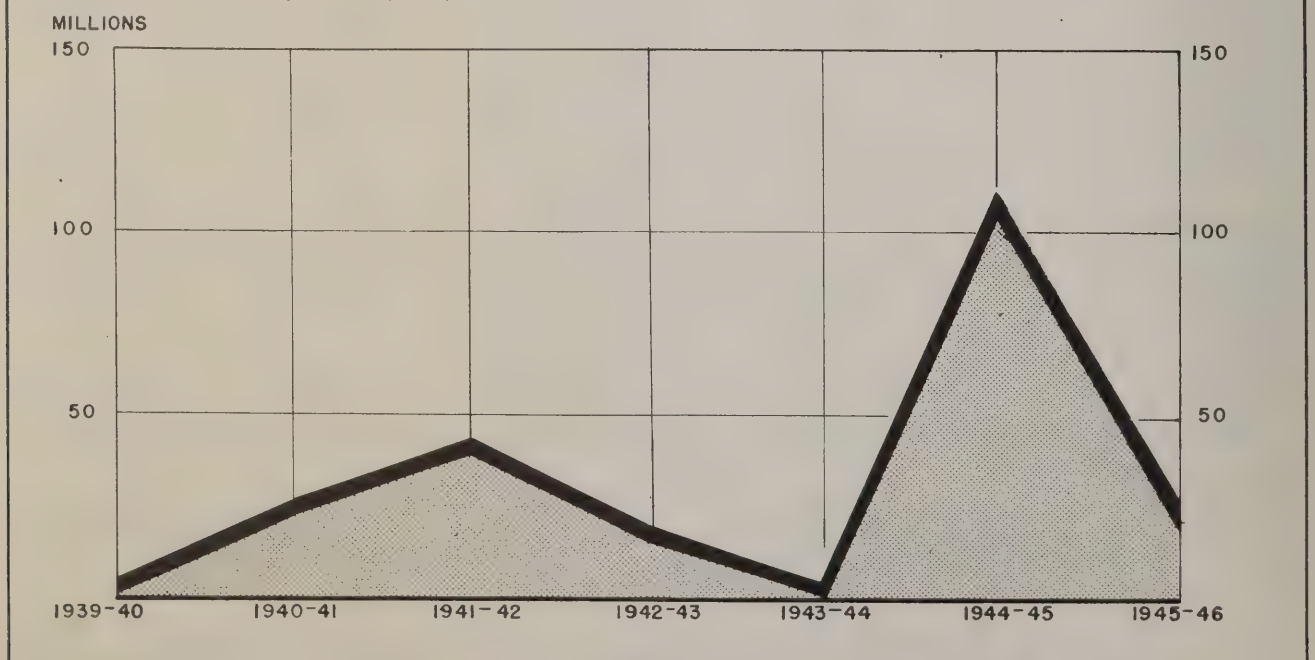
RELIEF TO CIVILIANS IN WAR AND DISASTER

With the end of hostilities, American National Red Cross stocks intended originally for American servicemen and prisoners of war were transferred to the overseas emergency relief program. Surplus U.S. Army stocks suitable for meeting relief needs were also purchased and distributed. Many of the programs utilized substantial quantities of captured enemy stocks that military authorities turned over to the American National Red Cross relief workers for distribution to the liberated civilians. In Western Europe, for example, these captured stocks included such items as 3,900 bolts of unbleached linen, 94,000 pairs of shoelaces, 93,800 pairs of cork soles, and 1,239,000 cards of thread.

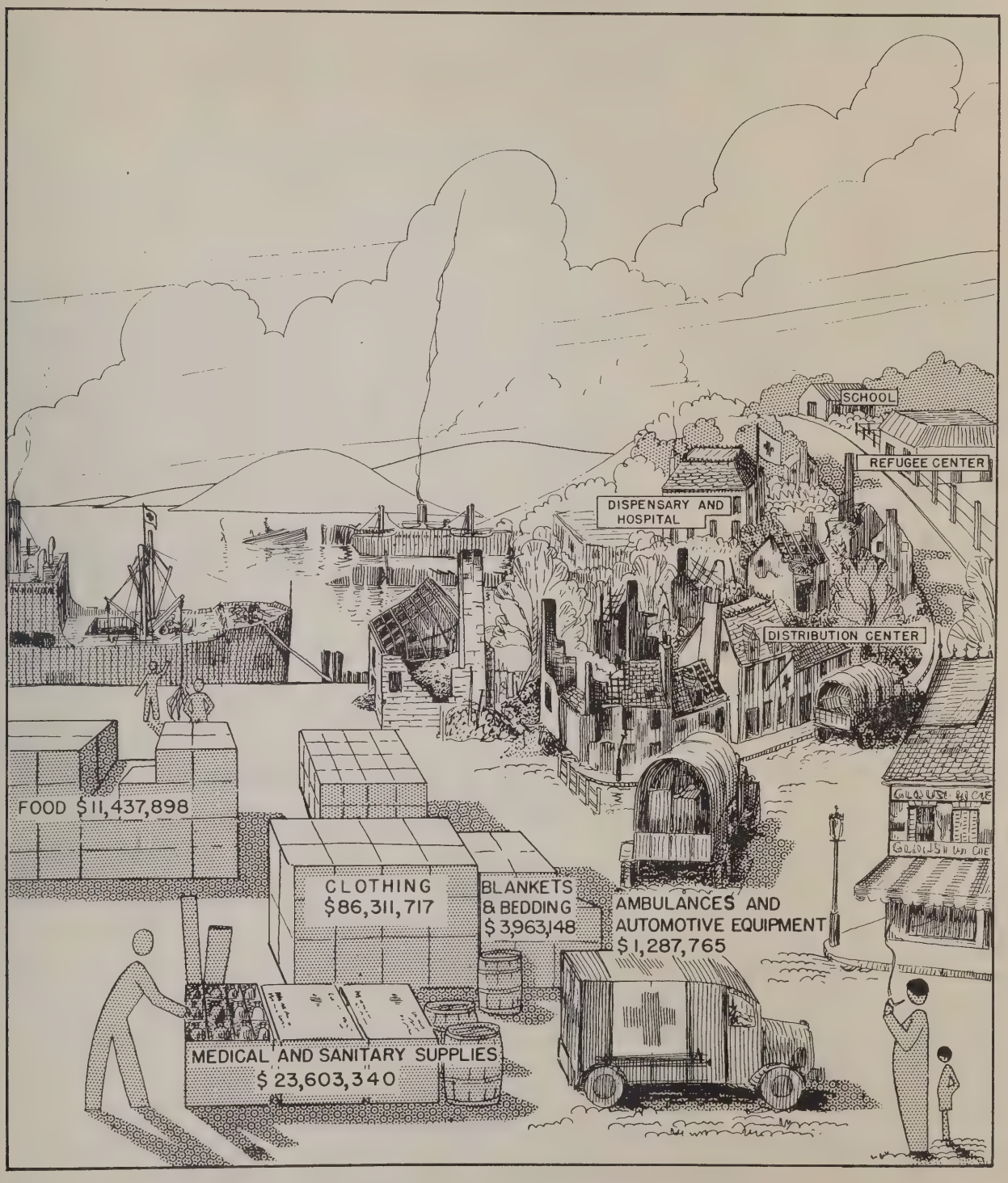
The American National Red Cross was granted free entry for all relief supplies by the governments of the countries in which it operated and was exempted from the payment of any other kind of tax. Supplies sent to an area under military control were shipped via military transport. Other relief supplies were sent on neutral ships as commercial cargo or without charge on the ships of Allied nations. Loss from enemy action was approximately 2 percent.

Throughout the overseas emergency relief program, basic needs of the civilian populations were considered to be the responsibility of their governments and international agencies such as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. However, the $152,000,000 worth of relief made available to war-stricken civilians through the American National Red Cross aided substantially in alleviating human suffering. Local agencies were strengthened also so that they would be in a better position to assist their people when the American National Red Cross program was terminated. The counsel and advice given these organizations by the American National Red Cross staff consequently has value lasting far beyond the present emergency.

211,250,740 SURGICAL DRESSINGS WERE PRODUCED BY CHAPTERS FOR OVERSEAS EMERGENCY RELIEF TO CIVILIANS, 1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46....



Red Cross and government expenditures for foreign relief supplies plus the value of chapter-produced and donated supplies distributed in foreign countries had a value of $126,603,868. This total covered purchases of food, clothing, blankets and bedding, medical and sanitary supplies, and automotive equipment. The value of clothing shown below is the sum of the expenditure of $38,085,877 (Table 33) and the $48,225,841 value of chapter-produced and donated.



Disaster Relief

1939-46

$12,369,337	total expenditure for disaster relief operations during the 7-year period[a]
15,000	estimated number of volunteers in the 3,452 chapters which had disaster preparedness committees engaged in disaster preparedness and relief activities during 1944-45

The army which never demobilizes is the army of volunteers who are ready to help when disaster strikes. Since 1881 the American National Red Cross has served as the nation's disaster relief agency. Through its program of Disaster Preparedness and Relief, emergency relief is immediately available to individuals or families suffering from the ravages of floods, tornadoes, fires, and other disasters. After the sufferers are clothed, sheltered, and fed, then comes the long-term job of repairing and rebuilding homes and providing furniture, household goods, and other necessities. The rehabilitation program proceeds under the direction of specialists assigned from national headquarters or from the area offices.

Table 36

DISASTER RELIEF - TYPES OF DOMESTIC DISASTERS
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Year	Fires	Floods	Hurricanes	Storms	Tornadoes	Others
1939-40	30	11	-	5	43	13
1940-41	49	41	1	11	28	19
1941-42	41	43	3	11	53	21
1942-43	68	43	1	7	34	25
1943-44	126	37	2	8	33	53
1944-45	123	44	3	21	36	33
1945-46[b]	144	38	2	9	35	43
Total	581	257	12	72	262	207

(a) See Table 39, page 70.
(b) Figures for this year are subject to change.

Problems of disaster relief were greatly increased during the war years because of wartime restrictions on the use of many household commodities, building materials, and transportation facilities and because of the inauguration of gasoline and food rationing. In cooperation with the appropriate government agencies, the American National Red Cross was given a blanket priority for specified amounts of building materials for each operation, with authority to extend this priority through local dealers to persons affected by the disaster.

Agreements with the OCD and ODHWS provided that the American National Red Cross would give emergency relief to civilians affected by bombing or other enemy action and would provide emergency assistance for rescued seamen and passengers. Coastal chapters stocked emergency medical supplies and equipment and packaged surgical dressings to be used in emergencies. Seamen's kits, each containing a complete outfit of clothing and comfort articles, were purchased, assembled, and distributed, to be issued to survivors picked up at sea.

Table 37

DISASTER RELIEF - DOMESTIC OPERATIONS
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Year	Disasters	States Affected	Counties Involved	Chapters Active	Persons Assisted
1939-40	102	34	210	219	101,978
1940-41	149	40	263	270	217,201
1941-42	172	42	364	376	72,434
1942-43	178	47	489	512	119,295
1943-44	259	44	443	454	69,137
1944-45	260	43	451	496	241,922
1945-46(a)	271	46(b)	355	302	136,671
Total	1,391	42(c)	368(c)	376(c)	958,638

Stocks of blood plasma were distributed to various points for use in war and in national disasters. Epidemics of poliomyelitis and typhoid fever and a threatened epidemic of influenza claimed the attention of disaster staffs during 1943-44 and 1944-45. Wartime conditions were held responsible for the greater than usual number of railroad wrecks, fires, and explosions.

Civilian war aid plans served to expand the entire disaster preparedness program. Experience material was reviewed and brought up to date. The forest fire prevention program received additional emphasis during the war as a part of the general program for the conservation of resources. Preparations for meeting enemy activities, which reached their peak during 1943-44, were curtailed during 1944-45 in line with the federal government's curtailment of civilian defense activities.

Table 38

DISASTER RELIEF - INSULAR AND FOREIGN OPERATIONS
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Year	Disasters	Persons Assisted
1939-40	52	117,099
1940-41	43	117,471
1941-42	20	404
1942-43	7	1,345
1943-44	6	179,395
1944-45	4	1,420
1945-46(a)	1	6,350
Total	133	423,484

(a) Figures for this year are subject to change. (b) Including Alaska. (c) Average per year.

RELIEF TO CIVILIANS IN WAR AND DISASTER

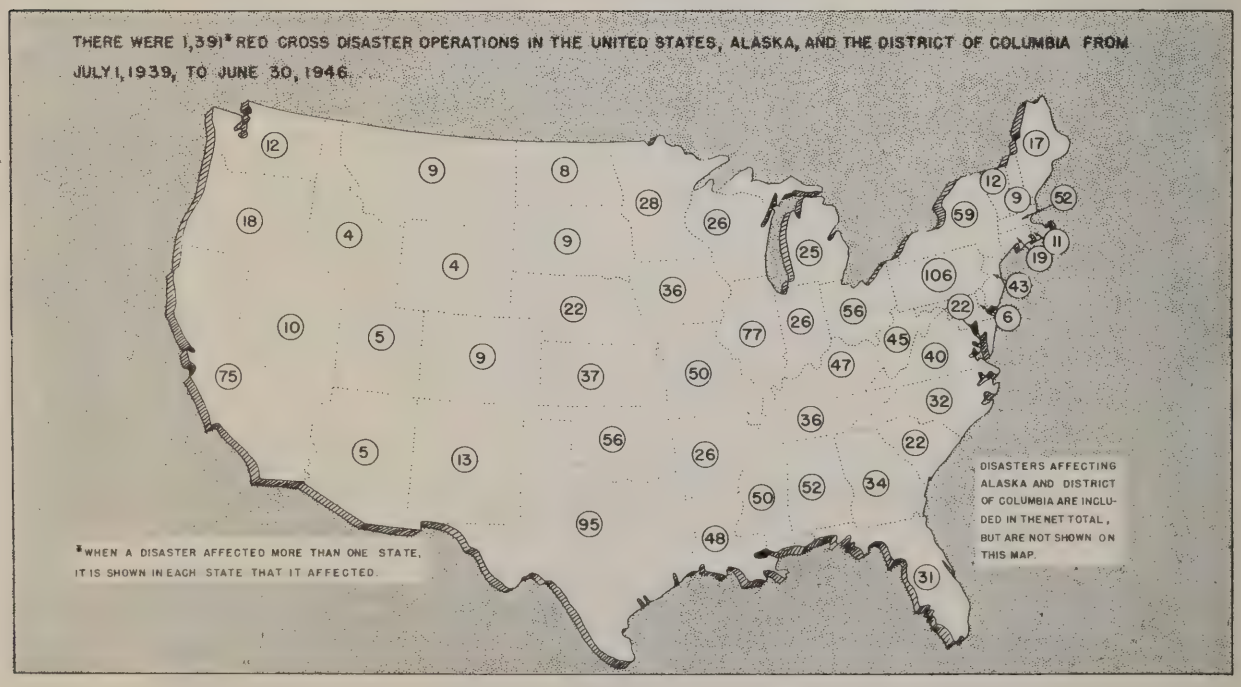
The number of disaster operations and the corresponding number of persons assisted (Table 37) is not directly related to the expenditures (Table 39) within a fiscal year since expenditures incurred for jobs occurring in one fiscal year are not necessarily reflected in the accounting for that year. Beginning in 1944-45 an unusual effort was made to incorporate more complete current expenditures in the total expenditure figure. Expenditure figures for disaster relief in Tables 14 and 15 differ from those in Table 39 for each year except 1944-45 and 1945-46, since chapter expenditures are included in the totals for the other 5 years.

The war in Europe materially affected disaster relief. Prior to the war, except in disasters for which national funds were raised, about 65 percent of the disaster relief funds came from general Red Cross funds. Throughout the war years approximately 97 percent of the disaster expenditures were made from general funds, the source of which was the war fund campaigns.

Table 39

DISASTER RELIEF - EXPENDITURES[a] FROM NATIONAL, RESTRICTED, AND CHAPTER FUNDS, 1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46
(nearest dollar)

Year	Domestic	Insular	Foreign	Total
1939-40	$ 754,952	$ 25,000[b]	$ 31,085	$ 811,037
1940-41	957,884	9,765	45,236	1,012,885
1941-42	1,275,113	(b)	18,989	1,294,102
1942-43	1,941,674	(b)	2,000	1,943,674
1943-44	2,052,456	15,787	10,734	2,078,977
1944-45	3,258,235	(b)	19,965	3,278,200
1945-46[c]	1,765,388	105,074	80,000	1,950,462
Total	$12,005,702[b]	$155,626[b]	$208,009[b]	$12,369,337[b]


THERE WERE 1,391* RED CROSS DISASTER OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, ALASKA, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM JULY 1, 1939, TO JUNE 30, 1946.
*WHEN A DISASTER AFFECTED MORE THAN ONE STATE, IT IS SHOWN IN EACH STATE THAT IT AFFECTED.
DISASTERS AFFECTING ALASKA AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARE INCLUDED IN THE NET TOTAL, BUT ARE NOT SHOWN ON THIS MAP.

(a) These figures differ from those shown in Tables 14 and 15, pages 24 and 25, because the latter reflect national expenditures for domestic disasters only.

(b) Records incomplete.

(c) Figures for this year are subject to change.

When a disaster strikes, it usually comes so suddenly that there is no opportunity for recruiting nurses and medical staff, so it became more and more evident that advanced planning and preparation would be the answer to a better service.

In April 1941 a national nursing director was assigned to the disaster relief staff to develop and organize disaster nursing as a distinct phase of the Red Cross disaster relief and nursing programs. An assistant director was appointed on January 1, 1944. In 1943 an associate medical director at national headquarters was assigned to Disaster Preparedness and Relief. Provision has been made for a Red Cross medical officer to direct the nursing activities and to coordinate the medical and nursing services of the Red Cross with those of the local and state health agencies

Special disaster reserve nurses are being appointed for assignments as supervisors. A total of 1,179 nurse vice chairmen have been appointed as of June 30, 1946, to serve on subcommittees on disaster preparedness and relief. Conferences on nursing in disaster preparedness and relief are continuing in all areas.

The ARC has recruited nurses in large numbers for assignment to poliomyelitis epidemics where other agencies are directing activities.

Table 40

DISASTER RELIEF OPERATIONS - NURSING SERVICES
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Year	Disasters Requiring Nursing Services	States Involved	Nurses Serving	Number of Days of Nursing Service	Days of Service Given by Headquarters Staff
1939-40	12	11	145	890	(a)
1940-41	15	14	200	1,696	81
1941-42	31	22	348	3,094	681
1942-43	46	30	1,075	6,865	1,000
1943-44	64	30	654	5,321	1,123
1944-45	70	30	2,513	31,060	1,377
1945-46	74	33	852	18,938	855

936 nurses who during polio epidemics spent 18,048 days of nursing service were recruited by the Red Cross and paid by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis during 1944-45.

229 nurses who during polio epidemics spent 16,973 days of nursing service were recruited by the Red Cross and paid by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis during 1945-46.

394 nurse's aides working under the supervision of graduate nurses gave, in addition to the time spent by paid nurses, 1,028 days of nursing service during 1945-46.

(a) Data not available

Table 41

DISASTER RELIEF OPERATIONS - NURSING SERVICES, PAID AND VOLUNTEER NURSES
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Year	Volunteer Nurses	Nurses Paid by Red Cross		Nurses Paid by Other Agencies and Loaned to Red Cross
		Entirely	Expenses Only	
1939-40	92	(a)	(a)	(a)
1940-41	27	105	10	58
1941-42	116	182	25	25
1942-43	300	477	91	207
1943-44	147	240	63	204
1944-45	454	722	9	1,328
1945-46	395	203	7	247

1939-46

Volunteer nurses constituted 27 percent of all nurses engaged in disaster nursing services during the 7-year period.

The advent of World War II did not change the policies and plan of organization except to step up operations resulting from an increase in industrial and transportation disasters. Adequate organization on a chapter basis, particularly the organization and functioning of the subcommittee on medical and nursing aid, is now being emphasized.

Recognition of disaster nursing as a continuous responsibility has been accepted in all areas, and staffs are being expanded to meet this need. Specific plans are being developed jointly between Disaster Relief and Nursing Services for training programs on an area and chapter basis.

At the time of the circus fire in Hartford, Connecticut, in July 1944, the American National Red Cross provided 139 nurses within a 24-hour period to care for the injured in local hospitals. Within a 6 months' period, 597 nurses were recruited for this operation, supplying 8,817 days of nursing service.

Pain-tortured victims of one of the most tragic disasters in the history of the country were still under the care of Red Cross nurses for many months following the fire.

During 1945-46 disaster operations requiring the services of nurses consisted of epidemics, floods, tornadoes, hurricanes, fires, train wrecks, bus accidents, explosions, and others.

(a) Data not available

By June 30, 1945, seacoast chapters had given assistance to:

503,000	evacuees who arrived in more than 1,300 ships
6,700	rescued seamen and other civilian survivors
$400,000	approximate cost of 80,000 seamen's kits purchased and assembled by the American National Red Cross to meet the needs of rescued seamen

New activities were required during the early years of the war in providing aid to American civilians affected by enemy action, including passengers and seamen of vessels damaged or destroyed by the enemy. Insular chapters and many chapters in the coastal states, during the first 2 or 3 years of the war, found rendering aid to rescued seamen, passengers of torpedoed vessels, and evacuees a major service. Such relief was considered a disaster operation, and national headquarters agreed to assume financial responsibility for these operations, reimbursing chapters for expenditures made in behalf of those involved in shipwrecks. The service was later extended to care for survivors brought into ports in any foreign area where the American National Red Cross had a field director. A further development of the program embraced the furnishing of emergency rescue kits to escort vessels engaged in ocean convoy work. Two types of rescued seamen's kits were designed, containing essential clothing and comfort supplies.

The necessary secrecy surrounding these operations made the compilation of complete accomplishments data difficult, so it is not possible to give accurate figures concerning the number of evacuees or the number of survivors who received food, clothing, shelter, medical care, transportation home, and other types of assistance.

During the period of peak activity, from the beginning of the service through June 30, 1944, the following were supplied through Insular and Foreign Operations:

	Quantity	Cash Value
Survivors' clothing items	99,440	$141,542
Survivors' clothing kits	4,565	11,621
Seamen's emergency kits	3,275	11,400
Recreation items	2,396	3,000
Cash	---	10,000
Total	109,676	$177,563

To the families of survivors and of those reported missing, the Red Cross extended emergency relief if needed.

For the treatment of the injured among those rescued, blood plasma was provided through responsible authorities.

Civilian War Aid

1939-46

$3,631,920 - total expenditure for Civilian War Aid from 1941-42 to 1945-46.

This figure includes item 5 and $734,812 from item 3 in Tables 14 and 15, pages 24 and 25.

The American National Red Cross in 1941, in cooperation with various federal agencies, introduced the Civilian War Aid program by expanding its services to provide protection of the civilian population in case of war. With the liquidation of the Office of Civilian Defense on June 30, 1945, the joint agreement of the Red Cross and the Office of Civilian Defense for cooperation in time of war was suspended.

In developing the Civilian War Aid program, chapters expanded their resources and staffs to meet whatever responsibilities might devolve upon the Red Cross as the result of hostilities. During 1943-44 these preparations for enemy activities reached their height. The record, in part, for 1,900 chapters during 1943-44 shows:

49,700	shelters prepared to provide accomodation for more than
4,600,000	refugees.
13,200,000	people could be fed daily if necessary.
1,000,000	estimated number of Red Cross volunteer disaster relief and civilian war aid workers who were prepared to give aid if needed.

In 141 strategically located cities, where they could be made available on short notice, stocks of cots, blankets, stretchers, leg and arm splints, garments, blood plasma, and surgical dressings were stored.

Ambulances and other motor vehicles were kept in readiness to provide transportation.

Beginning with 1944-45, civilian war aid activities were being supplanted by peacetime disaster relief activities. The vast amount of community organization, education, and training for civilian war aid was being directed into community planning and cooperation for disaster relief.

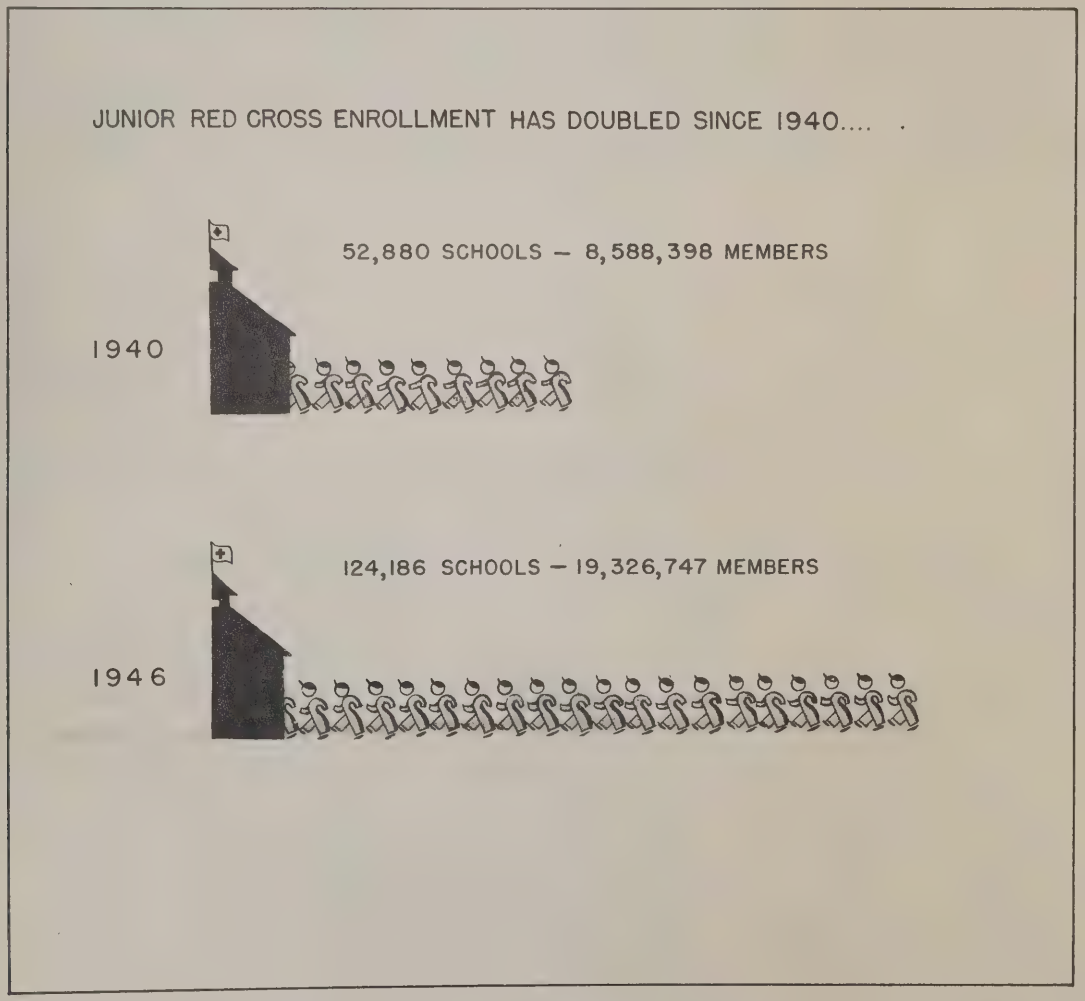
IV

EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND GENERAL WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Red Cross Activities in Schools and Colleges

1939-46	
$4,307,608	total national expenditures
$1,549,728	national expenditures during 1945-46

The total expenditures shown above do not include costs of program materials for the period July 1939 to June 1943, which were paid directly from fees received for Junior Red Cross enrollment. Expenditures cover total costs including program materials for the period July 1943 to June 1946. During the latter 3 years no credit is shown for receipts from Junior Red Cross enrollment fees.


JUNIOR RED CROSS ENROLLMENT HAS DOUBLED SINCE 1940....
52,880 SCHOOLS — 8,588,398 MEMBERS
1940
124,186 SCHOOLS — 19,326,747 MEMBERS
1946

Data which show complete membership for college units since the program was initiated in November 1942 are not available.

Junior Red Cross

The American Junior Red Cross consists of the junior membership in the elementary and secondary schools of the United States. Teachers serve as sponsors of classroom activities and cooperate with chapter workers in directing out-of-class activities.

The junior members participate in the activities of production for the armed forces, gift boxes for children of other lands, the National Children's Fund, school correspondence, first aid, canteen, nutrition, and in other Red Cross chapter services. During the years 1939-46 increased activity paralleled numerical expansion. "Victory Book" collections, "War on Waste," "Victory Gardens," "Food Fights for Freedom," and milkweed pod collections received energetic support.

Industrial arts classes turned out millions of comfort and morale articles for hospitalized servicemen and overseas service clubs. Homemaking classes sewed hundreds of thousands of comfort articles for servicemen, garments for European children, and soft toys for English war nurseries.

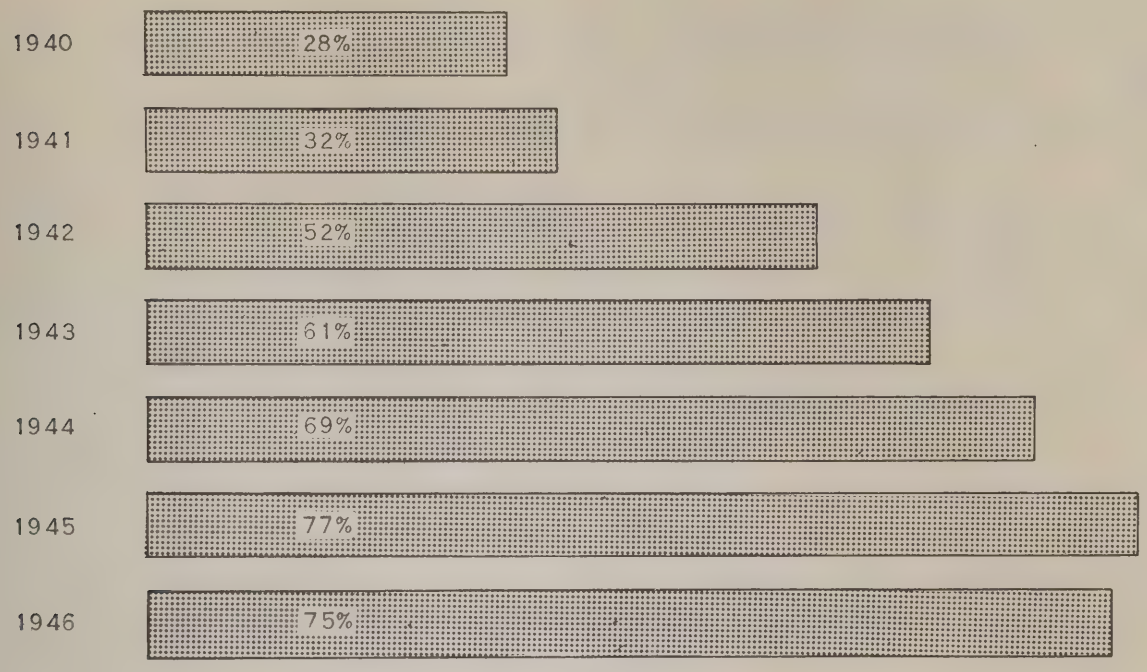
Certificates issued through secondary schools for Red Cross health courses increased; a new high school nutrition instructor's manual was prepared. High school members were admitted to several Red Cross volunteer corps. They helped publicize war fund drives and recruited blood donors.

Table 42

JUNIOR RED CROSS - ENROLLMENT, CALENDAR YEARS 1940-46

Year	Junior Members Enrolled			Percent Increase	
	Insular and Foreign	Continental United States	Total	Over Previous Year	Over 1940
1940	600,400	7,987,998	8,588,398	-	-
1941	761,879	8,987,174	9,749,053	14	14
1942	94,877	14,792,915	14,887,792	53	73
1943	192,073	17,089,429	17,281,502	16	101
1944	194,752	18,271,588	18,466,340	7	115
1945	482,559	19,422,841	19,905,400	8	132
1946	488,127	18,838,620	19,326,747	-3	125

Junior Red Cross enrollment in percent of the total school population shows a significant increase for each year from 1940 to 1945[a].



Accomplishments reported by 1,783 chapters for the fiscal year 1944-45 are indicative of the Red Cross activities of the junior members.

Materials Collected

Paper	1,086,000 tons
Metal	79,000 tons
Textiles	627,000 pounds
Fats	232,000 pounds
Milkweed pods	4,168,000 pounds
Other	101,000 pounds

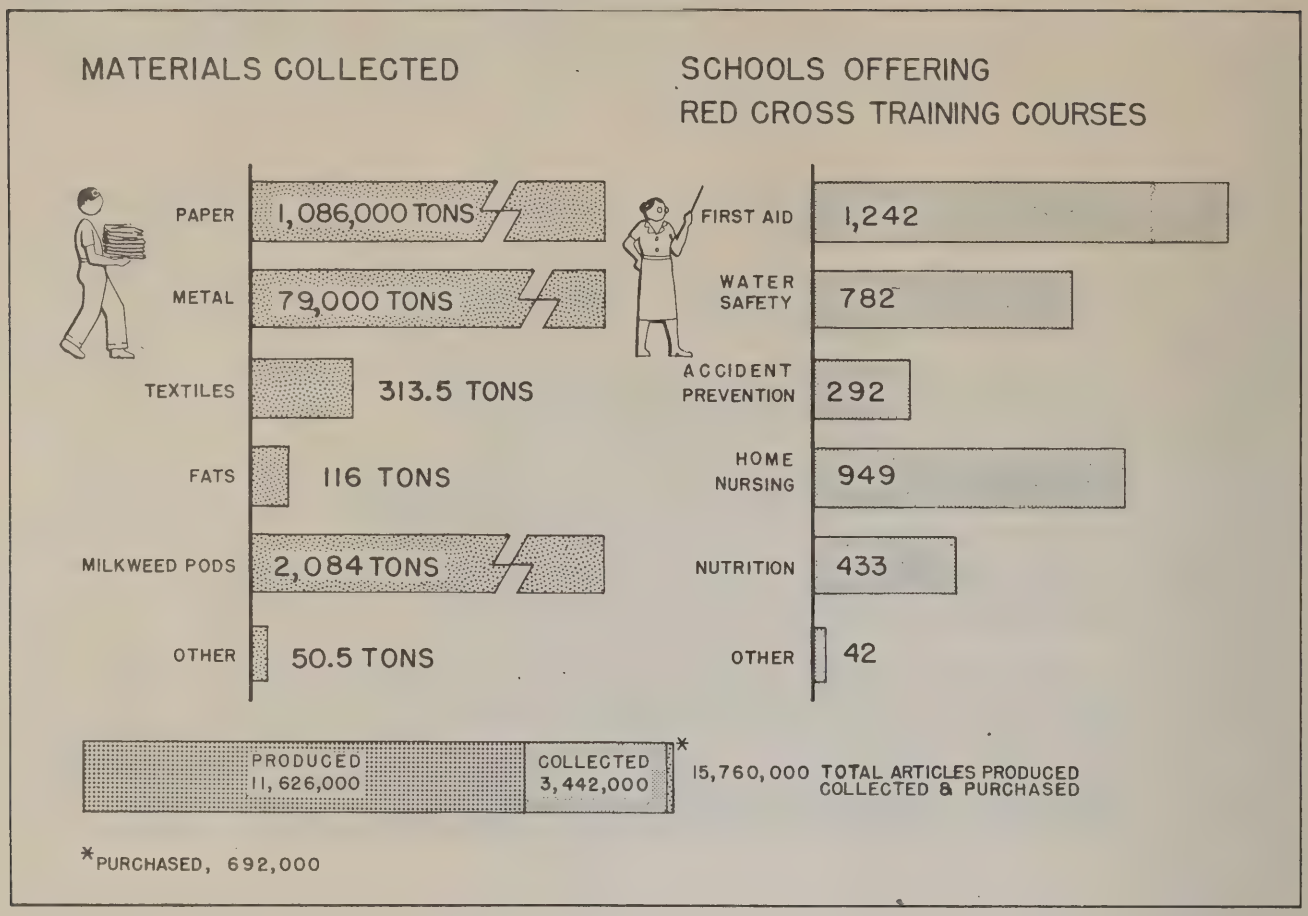
Articles Produced, Collected, Purchased

Produced	11,626,000
Collected	3,442,000
Purchased	692,000
Total	15,760,000

Schools Offering Red Cross Training Courses

First aid	1,242
Water safety	782
Accident prevention	292
Home nursing	949
Nutrition	433
Other	42

(a) Based on annual school census, which is always larger than the school attendance figure.



International school correspondence dwindled in Europe but increased in Latin America. "Letter booklets" were exchanged with England. Gift boxes increased about 10 times, and the National Children's Fund reached an all-time high.

Summer activity was widespread and continued largely as a school-related program, upon advice of educators invited to a series of conferences. The U. S. Office of Education designated the American Junior Red Cross as the organization through which school children might assist children of Europe.

In creative art classes the production of Christmas menu covers for the Navy expanded to hundreds of thousands. Elementary and high school classes joined in producing hundreds of Christmas decoration units for military outposts, each unit comprising several thousand items. Picture maps for servicemen; nursery rhyme wall pictures for English nurseries; and paintings, wall hangings, murals, and stained glass window transparencies to brighten hospital wards, recreation rooms, and chapels were a result of the combination of individual and group talent.

The peacetime program reemerged. Junior Red Cross members joined in the national program of forest fire prevention in which the U. S. Forest Service enlisted the American National Red Cross. In several cities Junior Red Cross groups began projects on community intercultural relations, as a step toward national unity and improving world understanding.

The National Children's Fund

Since 1919, members of the American Junior Red Cross have maintained the National Children's Fund by their voluntary contributions. This is a restricted fund used to meet emergency needs of children throughout the world. Throughout the war years these activities were greatly restricted, but rehabilitation work opens unlimited opportunities to assist boys and girls in war-ravaged countries.

At the present time the fund assumes unprecedented importance in the work of educational rehabilitation. Typical of work to be done on a larger scale are the items of accomplishments which follow.

$1,996,400	total value of international projects undertaken between January 1, 1945, and June 30, 1946
$ 91,000	approximate amount appropriated, following the bombings in England in 1940, to help establish 35 nurseries and 4 convalescent homes for young war victims
$ 10,000	allotted from National Children's Fund to supply nurseries on "war bride ships" as of March 31, 1946
12,000,000	school supplies sent abroad in 500,000 gift boxes packed by Junior Red Cross members in the 1944-45 school year
500,000	packages (4 oz.) of candy provided for overseas children between January 1, 1945, and June 30, 1946
30,000	educational and health chests provided between January 1, 1945, and June 30, 1946
7,000	medical chests designed to serve the needs of 8,000,000 children for 3 months provided between January 1, 1945, and June 30, 1946

College Units

27,400 students served in college units during 1945-46

The extension of Red Cross chapter activities to the campuses of universities and colleges was initiated in November 1942, when the organization of college units was authorized.(a)

The earliest activities of college units were for the most part war-related; production, fund raising, camp and hospital council, blood donor, volunteer nurse's aide, and staff assistant activities have been predominant.

College unit members have taken courses in home nursing, nutrition, first aid, and water safety, some of which carried college credit.

Through this program the American National Red Cross seeks to offer to a section of its adult membership one of the means whereby students may integrate classroom knowledge with community life and share directly in the ever-broadening responsibilities of citizenship.

100 college units organized 1943-44
57 college units organized 1944-45
30 college units organized 1945-46

187 total college units organized in 140 chapters

The 187 units have been organized as follows among the various types of educational institutions:

31 units organized in universities
92 units organized in colleges
25 units organized in teachers' colleges
39 units organized in junior colleges

(a) Prior to November 1942 Red Cross activities were conducted in colleges and universities by chapters, without the aid of the local Red Cross organizations on college and university campuses that now assist the chapters.

Data for the activities of college units are not complete from the beginning of the Service to date. Records are available in part, however, for the fiscal years, 1944-45 and 1945-46. The data for these years are shown to indicate certain types of Red Cross activities in which college unit members are participating. These figures do not suggest the full extent of participation by college unit members.

For the year 1944-45 activities reported for college units were:

$49,818	contributed to the war fund campaign
98,211	volunteer hours of service given
183,215	surgical dressings produced
8,042	garments made and repaired
297	Red Cross training courses offered
4,587	students enrolled in these 297 training courses

For the year 1945-46 college unit members participated more extensively in a greater variety of Red Cross activities.

Activity	Number of Units Participating	Activity	Number of Units Participating
Arts and Skills Corps	19	Disaster Preparedness and Relief	11
Canteen Corps	38	First Aid	71
Hospital and Recreation Corps	36	Fund Raising	158
Motor Corps	22	Home Nursing program	58
Production Corps	90		
Staff Assistance Corps	51	Home Service program	6
Volunteer Nurse's Aide Corps	40	Junior Red Cross	29
Accident Prevention	14	Nutrition program	38
Blood Donor program	17	Public Information	143
Camp and Hospital Council	119	Water Safety	83

Civilian Blood Donor Program

1945-46	
$208,471	spent from national funds in making available blood derivatives, from war-surplus supplies, for civilian use during 1945 and through June 30, 1946
$ 89,738	spent from national funds in distributing surplus blood plasma for civilian use, 1945-46

Participation in the civilian blood donor program is one of the most recent and perhaps one of the most far-reaching peacetime activities of the American National Red Cross in saving lives. Just prior to the completion of the Army-Navy Blood Donor Service, the American National Red Cross, on May 24, 1945, announced the policy for chapter participation in the civilian blood donor program.

The purpose of this Red Cross Service is to help meet a vital need in supplying blood or blood products for civilian use without charge to patients, physicians, or hospitals. Authorities estimate that the needs of an average community can be met by 1 donation per year from every 50 persons in the community.

The extent of Red Cross assistance in a blood donor program varies. Some chapters participate by conducting any one or all of the following activities, assuming the financial responsibilities for any phase of the program undertaken by the chapter:

1. Recruitment and enrollment of volunteer donors.
2. Provision of nontechnical staff and equipment.
3. Assumption of responsibility for the operation of all nontechnical aspects of a blood donor center.
4. Assumption of full responsibility for the complete operation of a blood donor center, including provision of both technical and nontechnical staff and equipment.

Chapters undertake such of the above activities as are mutually satisfactory to the sponsoring agency and the chapter.

Immune serum globulin, used for lessening the severity of measles or for preventing it entirely if administered within 5 days after exposure to the disease, has been made available without charge to state departments of health for civilian medical practice. The immune serum globulin is prepared from surplus blood made available by the Navy to the public through the Red Cross.

84 percent of total doses of immune serum globulin distributed during 1945-46 were distributed during the 6 months January-June 1946

657,189 doses of immune serum globulin to prevent or modify measles in children were furnished during 1945-46

552,649 doses of immune serum globulin were furnished, January-June 1946

46 states, 6 large cities, and the territories of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Panama had requested supplies for distribution to hospitals and physicians

When the war ended, the Army and the Navy found that there was a surplus of blood plasma on hand, so about 1,250,000 units were returned to the Red Cross. In December 1945 the Red Cross announced that as long as the reserve supply lasts it will be distributed for civilian use without charge for the plasma. Every state department of health has requested and received the initial shipments of surplus plasma. The thousands of volunteer donors to the war blood program have made possible this peacetime use of a valuable war surplus.

First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention Activities

1939-46	
$5,778,632	total national expenditures during the 7 years
$ 382,307	national expenditures during 1939-40
$1,145,065	maximum fiscal year national expenditures, 1945-46

War-related activities in first aid, water safety, and accident prevention are reported in Section II, "Services to Members of the Armed Forces and to Veterans."

Table 43

FIRST AID - INSTRUCTORS AND CERTIFICATES
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Year	Instructors Authorized & Reauthorized[a]	Certificates Issued				
		Instructor	Junior	Standard	Joint	Advanced
1939-40	21,610	12,231	72,267	259,280	2,059	34,023
1940-41	30,871	21,246	81,698	415,874	2,351	56,098
1941-42	152,584	118,657	260,714	2,716,402	16,446	497,876
1942-43	169,027	60,920	343,562	1,907,200	49,393	382,431
1943-44	85,733	24,681	191,635	469,506	--	75,959
1944-45	38,224	14,193	122,581	212,718	-	43,084
1945-46	27,813	14,642	113,246	176,837	--	32,461
Total	75,123[b]	266,570	1,185,703	6,157,817	70,249	1,121,932

Entrance into the war brought a tremendously accentuated public demand for first aid instruction. The service was expanded and the field staff was increased accordingly. Chapters assumed a suddenly increased load and did a magnificent piece of work.

With the end of the war, first aid training will be needed to help curtail the rising accident toll in industry and to provide for first aid detachments. Increased travel and high speeds point to the need for an expansion of the highway first aid program -- a program that was remarkably stable throughout the war. As an aid to instruction, a revised first aid textbook has been published.

(a) Authorized instructors are those who are approved for the first time by a Red Cross Service to teach specified courses; reauthorized instructors are those who are approved to continue their teaching activity beyond the fiscal year during which they were first approved by the various Red Cross Services to teach specified courses.

(b) Average per year.

185,731	maximum combined instructor strength of first aid, water safety and accident prevention, 1942-43
93,937	average number instructors available per year for the 7-year period

Table 44

WATER SAFETY - INSTRUCTORS AND CERTIFICATES
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Year	Instructors Authorized & Reauthorized[a]	Certificates Issued			
		Instructor	Life Saving	Swimming	Functional Swimming
1939-40	12,921	10,103	84,143	182,697	(b)
1940-41	10,071	8,803	72,708	178,821	(b)
1941-42	9,090	7,273	62,419	161,886	(b)
1942-43	13,740	12,244	60,213	148,757	2,850
1943-44	19,837	20,235	71,434	232,758	41,354
1944-45	17,527	17,652	76,153	269,669	42,396
1945-46	17,383	14,543	73,194	305,348	9,378
Total	14,367[c]	90,853	500,264	1,479,936	95,978

Wartime experience changed the popular conception of swimming from a recreational and competitive activity only to one considered essential to individual safety. Convalescent swimming will find peacetime use among physically handicapped children and adults as well as among disabled veterans.

Accidental deaths and injuries on farms, in homes, and among children pointed to the importance of a definitely applied accident prevention program. Increases in accidental deaths and injuries will emphasize the opportunities for accident prevention training.

Table 45

ACCIDENT PREVENTION -
INSTRUCTORS AND CERTIFICATES
1942-43[d] THROUGH 1945-46

Year	Instructors Authorized & Reauthorized[a]	Certificates	
		Instructor	Other
1942-43[d]	2,964	2,634	4,225
1943-44	4,471	3,233	5,265
1944-45	5,297	4,095	13,492
1945-46	5,058	2,349	23,566
Total	4,447[c]	12,311	46,548

(a) See footnote (a) on preceding page.
(b) Program not inaugurated.
(c) Average per year.
(d) First year of organized program.

79 percent of all Red Cross certificates issued in 7 years were first aid certificates

Table 46

FIRST AID, WATER SAFETY AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Accomplishments	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
First aid certificates	379,860	577,267	3,610,095	2,743,506
Highway first aid stations	2,892	2,885	2,934	2,581
Mobile first aid units	3,030	3,959	7,855	12,371
Volunteer first aid detachments	(a)	(a)	321	982
Membership in detachments	(a)	(a)	8,287	25,550
Life saving certificates	94,246	81,511	69,692	72,457
Swimming certificates	182,697	178,821	161,886	148,757
Functional swimming and water safety certificates	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,850
Accident prevention certificates	(a)	(a)	(a)	6,859

Accomplishments	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	Total
First aid certificates	761,781	392,576	337,186	8,802,271
Highway first aid stations.	2,382	2,177	1,984	2,548(b)
Mobile first aid units	11,479	10,774	10,379	8,550(b)
Volunteer first aid detachments	1,088	1,070	911	874(b)
Membership in detachments	27,599	27,055	22,141	22,126(b)
Life saving certificates	91,669	93,805	87,737	591,117
Swimming certificates	232,758	269,669	305,348	1,479,936
Functional swimming and water safety certificates	41,354	42,396	9,378	95,978
Accident prevention certificates	8,498	17,587	25,915	58,859

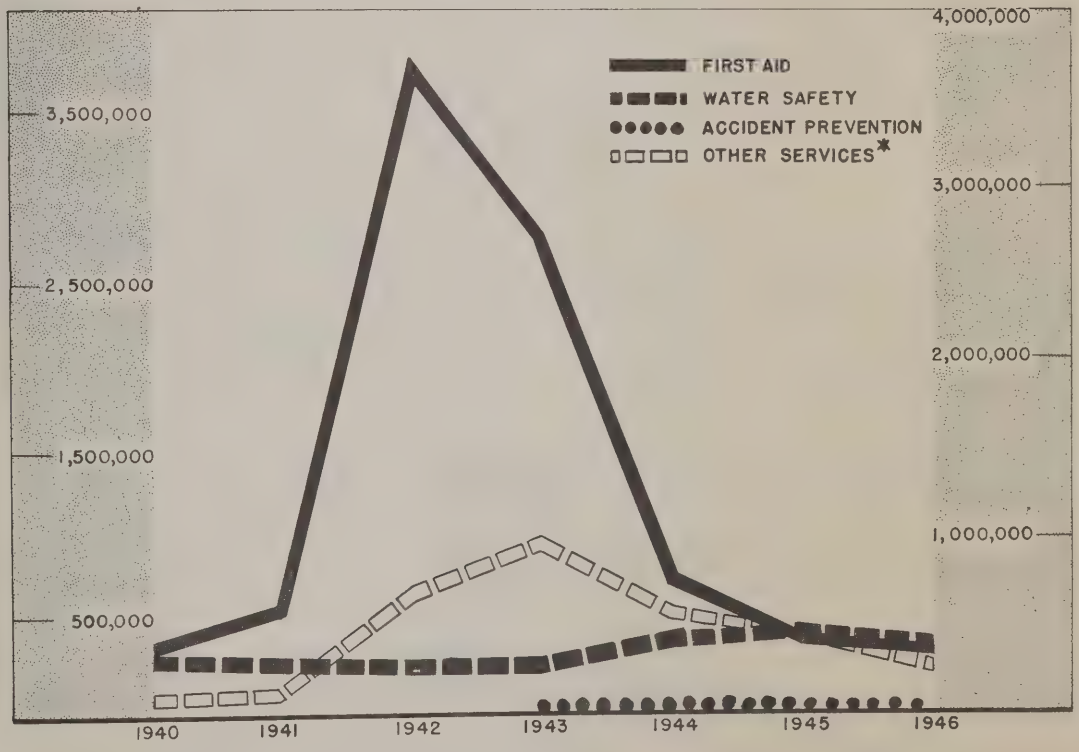
(a) Program not inaugurated
(b) Average per year

1939-46

11,028,161	certificates issued in first aid, water safety and accident prevention
8,802,271	of these certificates were in first aid
2,167,031	of these certificates were in water safety
58,859	of these certificates were in accident prevention

First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, during the period 1939-40 through 1945-46, issued 1 certificate for every 12 persons in the United States, while 1 certificate per 45 persons was issued by all other Red Cross Services during the same period.

FIRST AID, WATER SAFETY AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION ISSUED MORE CERTIFICATES THAN THE OTHER SERVICES COMBINED....



*NUTRITION, HOME NURSING, HOME SERVICE, HOSPITAL & RECREATION, MOTOR, NURSE'S AIDE AND STAFF ASSISTANCE CORPS.

Home Service to Civilians[a]

1,662,000	civilian cases (not individuals) assisted by home service workers in 6 years
277,014	average number civilian cases (not individuals) assisted by home service workers per year

When there are no other resources, a chapter may supply relief and other services to the families of civilians, provided it is fulfilling its responsibilities for assistance to servicemen, to veterans, and to their dependents and provided the community gives assurance of financial support.

The civilian home service program provides communications, information, reporting, consultation and guidance, and claims service for civilians serving with the armed forces outside the United States, the Merchant Marine when under contract for a specified cruise or on authorized shore leave, civilian pilots serving with the Army Air Transport, and members of the Army Water Division when they are merchant seamen or are shore-based personnel stationed outside the United States. Needs for financial assistance for these groups are usually met by referral to other agencies.

Inquiry service is provided for individuals seeking information concerning persons in foreign countries or wishing to send messages of a personal nature to relatives or friends in enemy or enemy-occupied territory.

During 1944-45 Home Service participated actively in the repatriation of American civilians, providing a variety of services to:

126 persons representing 50 family groups who arrived in Boston from France on December 24, 1944

746 civilians who arrived on the Gripsholm when it docked at Jersey City on February 21, 1945

6,633 liberated civilian internees who had returned to the U.S. from the Philippines by June 30, 1945

On the East and West Coasts, Home Service in chapters cooperated with government agencies in the reception and care of these civilians. In preparing for their arrival, Home Service traced the next of kin for the State Department when difficulties in finding them developed. Motor Corps in the coastal chapters worked with Home Service in furnishing the repatriates with transportation within the port city upon their arrival.

The record of case activity for services rendered to civilians by Home Service is as follows for the 7 years 1939-46:

Year	Civilian Cases Assisted	Year	Civilian Cases Assisted
1939-40	(b)	1943-44	358,047
1940-41	109,005	1944-45	558,258
1941-42	100,499	1945-46	375,924
1942-43	160,353		

(a) Other Home Service data appear in Section II, "Services to Members of the Armed Forces and to Veterans."
(b) No data.

$6,901,141	total nursing services national expenditures during 7-year period
$ 225,842	total nursing services national expenditures during 1939-40
$1,560,544	maximum fiscal year national expenditures, 1943-44

The above expenditure figures include expenses for nurse recruitment and enrollment activities, which are described in "Services to Members of the Armed Forces and to Veterans," Section II.

Red Cross Activities in Home Nursing Instruction

During the war period the need for knowledge of home nursing was accentuated, not only to maintain health standards but to raise them and to check illness before it attained epidemic proportions. This meant keeping families well and keeping people at their jobs. It meant preparation for possible enemy attack or sabotage. These were dire needs, especially when about half of the younger doctors and nurses of the nation were withdrawn from the civilian population for service in the armed forces.

For these reasons the American National Red Cross expanded the home nursing program. There was adopted a minimum goal of making the Red Cross Home Nursing course available to 10 percent of those most apt to care for the sick in homes, namely, the women and girls from 15 through 59 years of age. Not only women but men also could learn the rudiments of simple nursing skills.

The program for extensive training in RCHN necessitated qualified instructors. The Red Cross appealed to registered nurses to share their skills and knowledge with the public. The call was met by the nurses with a response so prompt and so generous that more were willing to serve than some chapters could use. Qualifications among volunteer instructors varied in teaching ability and knowledge. To improve the teaching level, instructors' conferences were held, workshops and institutes were set up.

(a) Nurse enrollment data appear in Section II, "Services to Members of the Armed Forces and to Veterans."
Disaster nursing data appear in Section III, "Relief to Civilians in War and Disaster."

1,698,050	certificates issued in Red Cross home nursing during the 7 years
470	certificates in Red Cross home nursing per 1,000,000 population, 1939-40
4,060	certificates in Red Cross home nursing per 1,000,000 population for the peak year 1942-43, or approximately
9	times as many as during 1939-40

Table 47

RED CROSS ACTIVITIES IN HOME NURSING INSTRUCTION
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
Instructors authorized[a]	2,537	4,868	30,741	26,558
Instructors completing classes	1,825	2,525	19,564	21,108
Classes completed	4,440	5,812	22,648	37,100
Percent by paid instructors	(c)	(c)	(c)	23
Percent by volunteer instructors	(c)	(c)	(c)	77
School certificates issued	31,629	31,524	44,071	80,592
Other certificates issued	30,226	49,415	352,143	452,891
Total	61,855	80,939	396,214	533,483
Students not certificated	10,270	11,853	35,045	50,512
Percent enrollees not certificated	14	13	8	9

	1943-44	1944-45[b]	1945-46	Av. per year
Instructors authorized[a]	16,253	10,861	6,698	14,074
Instructors completing classes	10,273	6,411	3,641	9,335
Classes completed	19,408	15,425	10,925	16,537
Percent by paid instructors	42	56	(c)	-
Percent by volunteer instructors	58	44	(c)	-
School certificates issued	95,551	87,562	73,388	63,474
Other certificates issued	190,238	118,120	60,700	179,105
Total	285,789	205,682	134,088	242,579
Students not certificated	35,692	34,842	22,311	28,646
Percent enrollees not certificated	11	15	17	-

(a) See footnote (a) on page 84.

(b) Data as reissued August 16, 1946, by Statistical Reporting Division.

(c) Data not available.

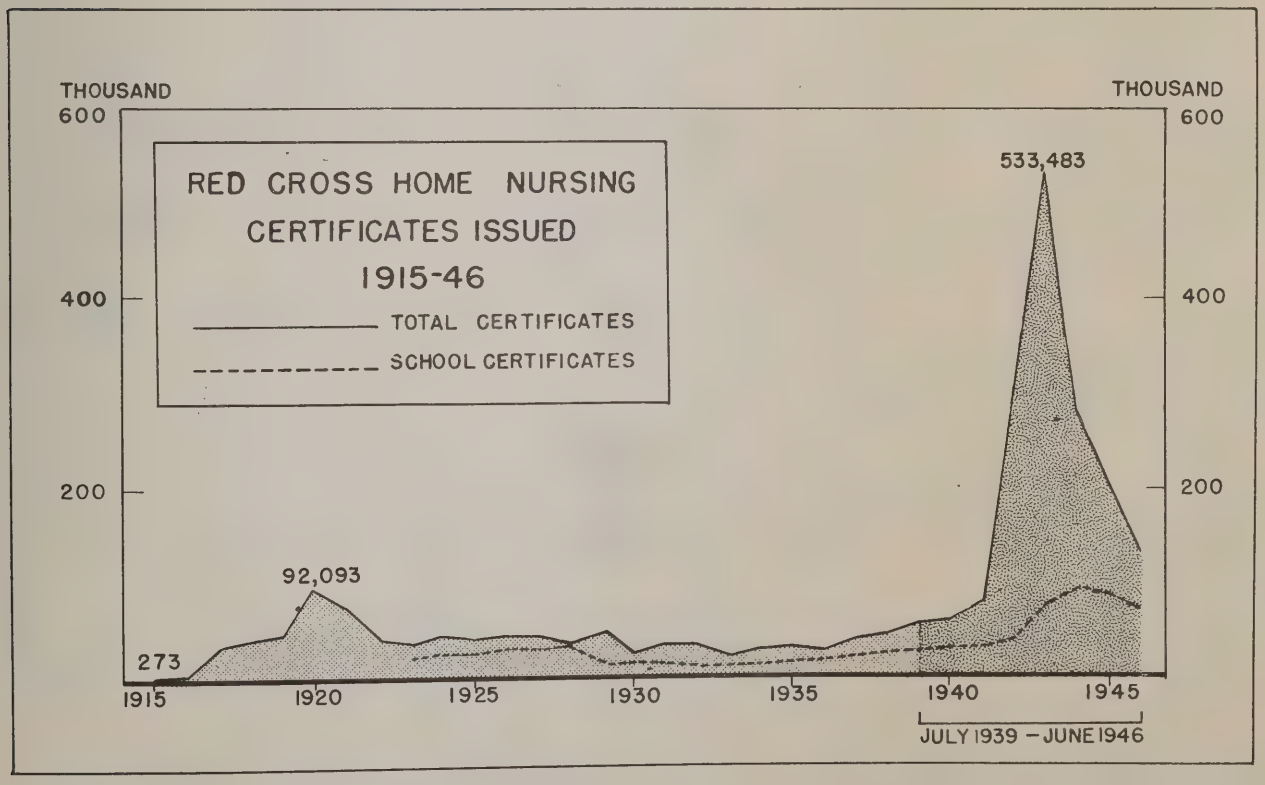
Present plans in the Red Cross home nursing program of instruction are to:

1. Emphasize nursing care in the home.
2. Separate the professional and nonprofessional aspects by placing organization and executive work in the hands of lay committees.
3. Direct training toward community groups which need it most.
4. Improve the teaching qualifications of the nurse-instructors. National Red Cross funds have been made available to supplement local chapter budgets both for training instructors and for supplying itinerant nurses to teach classes.

Table 48

RED CROSS ACTIVITIES IN HOME NURSING - CERTIFICATES ISSUED PER 1,000,000 POPULATION, 1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Year	Certificates	Year	Certificates
1939-40	470	1943-44	2,175
1940-41	616	1944-45	1,563
1941-42	3,015	1945-46	1,019
1942-43	4,060	Total	12,903



Public Health Nursing Activities

5,155,464 visits made by Red Cross public health nurses during the 7 years

Public health nursing in 1941 emphasized a generalized type of program and was engaged in transferring to other agencies or in discontinuing many of the school nursing services. Military camps were being built and the influx of workers and their families taxed the local health authorities. The Red Cross was requested to supply public health nurses to assist the local health departments for short periods. Local chapters were authorized to employ public health nurses only for special emergency assignments for limited periods.

By 1942 the shortage of doctors and nurses in local communities was acute. In order to avoid duplication of effort and to preserve nurse power for its most effective use, an intensive analysis of chapter public health nursing services was made, with the result that a number of services were transferred or discontinued. Transfers are shown in the table below.

Table 49

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING ACTIVITIES - SERVICES AND PERSONNEL
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Services	1939-40[a]	1940-41[a]	1941-42[a]
In operation July 1	478	459	443
Newly established during year	29	17	29
Reestablished during year	19	49	19
Total	526	525	491
Transferred to public and private organizations	41	40	22
Discontinued	26	42	28
In operation June 30	459	443	441
Nurses			
On duty June 30	638	614	594
Visits made by nurses	1,038,363	1,019,087	897,260
Cases under care	334,194	317,759	242,052
Average cases per nurse	524	517	407

Services	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
In operation July 1	441	271	206	186
Newly established during year	21	3	-	2
Reestablished during year	8	1	2	-
Transferred from CCEN[b]	-	-	5	1
Total	470	275	213	189
Transferred to public and private organizations	60	54	19	36
Discontinued	139	15	8	9
In operation June 30	271	206	186	144
Nurses				
On duty June 30	427	341	327	257
Visits made by nurses	680,932	580,666	517,682	421,474
Cases under care	183,571	152,874	147,669	110,507
Average cases per nurse	429	448	452	430

(a) Includes insular territory
(b) Camp Community Emergency Nursing

Emergency Nursing Services in Camp Communities

Emergency nursing in camp communities was initiated as a temporary adjunct to the public health nursing program. This service was established in a limited number of areas adjacent to military camps to provide public health nursing for wives and families of servicemen and in some instances to families of war workers where local health facilities were unable to cope with the sudden increase in population.

This program has served to interest communities in establishing permanent visiting nurse services. Assistance was given also to a few defense industrial communities where the increase in population far exceeded the local health facilities.

The constantly changing character of the military camps has made it necessary to adapt camp community nursing services to subsequent changing needs. Some are being transferred to official agencies, some to voluntary agencies, and a few will be retained under Red Cross auspices until other plans can be made.

Table 50

EMERGENCY NURSING IN CAMP COMMUNITIES - SERVICES AND PERSONNEL
1942-43[a] THROUGH 1945-46

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
Services				
Total during year	16	36	28	17
Nurses				
On duty June 30	15	51	25	6
Nurses' visits	8,348	93,403	86,584	30,087
Cases under care	1,900	21,539	22,981	7,441
Average cases per nurse	127	422	919	1,240

(a) Earliest period for which data are available

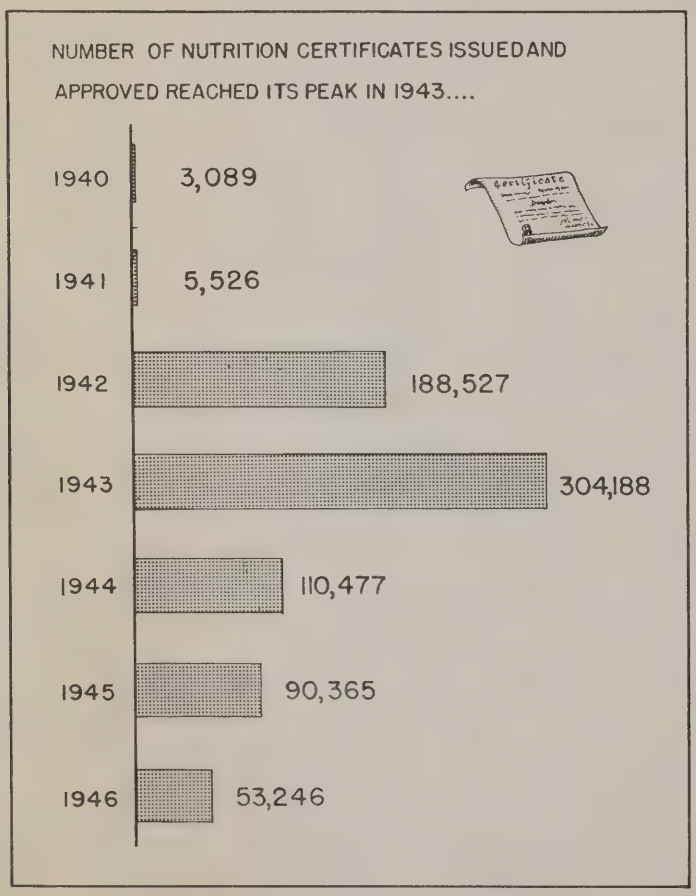
Nutrition Activities

1941-46

$1,040,080 total national expenditures, 1941-42 through 1945-46

$ 62,530 national expenditures during 1941-42
$ 355,183 maximum fiscal year national expenditures. 1945-46

Nutrition Service did not have a separate budget during 1939-40 and 1940-41. A nutrition consultant was employed on the staff of the medical director during this period.



"Approved" certificates consist of those issued by organized special corps after the enrollees have pursued their training and fulfilled the requirements for certification under the direction of Nutrition Service.

Wartime food rationing as well as the large number of draft rejections that could be charged directly or indirectly to some form of malnutrition focused national attention on nutrition. Both situations impelled the public to seek nutrition information. The resulting wave of interest in Red Cross nutrition courses taxed chapter resources. Expansion in chapter activities necessitated, in 1941, an increased national, area, and chapter nutrition service staff to administer the nutrition program. The Red Cross became one of the largest single agencies cooperating in the national nutrition program.

The average instructor completing classes was responsible for the issuance of a low of 28 certificates in 1943-44 and a high of 38 certificates in 1945-46. For the 5-year period the average instructor completing classes was responsible for the issuance of 33 certificates, with an average of 19 certificates issued for each class taught.

Table 51

NUTRITION ACTIVITIES - INSTRUCTORS
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Year	Instructors Authorized and Reauthorized[a]	Instructors Completing Classes	Average Certificates per Instructor Completing Classes
1939-40	125	(b)	(b)
1940-41	271	(b)	(b)
1941-42	16,093	5,827	32
1942-43	19,447	9,096	33
1943-44	13,360	3,976	28
1944-45	7,815	2,504	36
1945-46	4,395	1,411	38
Total	8,787[c]	4,563[c]	

Table 52

NUTRITION ACTIVITIES - CLASSES AND CERTIFICATES
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Year	Classes Completed	Average Certificates per Class Completed	Certificates Issued and Approved
1939-40	(b)	(b)	3,089
1940-41	(b)	(b)	5,526
1941-42	7,289	26	188,527
1942-43	16,915	18	304,188
1943-44	6,895	16	110,477
1944-45	5,030	18	90,365
1945-46	2,966	18	53,246
Total	39,095	19	755,418

(a) See footnote (a) on page 84.
(b) No data.
(c) Average per year.

1,734,447 total attendance at classes, demonstrations, lectures, etc., 1942-43 through 1945-46(a)

A detailed statement of educational activities other than classes and other related activities performed by Nutrition Service for the year 1944-45 is given below. Similar data are not available for other years.

Fact-finding surveys showed that although several agencies and groups were engaged in some phase of nutrition education, a large segment of the population was not being reached. They did not have time for classes, they read little, they were not "joiners." These the Red Cross proposed to reach. To do this, new approaches and techniques - exhibits, food and nutrition demonstrations, films, talks, information centers, tray-scoring projects, and numerous other methods - were used. As the war progressed the trend was in the direction of fewer but better nutrition classes and more emphasis on other nutrition educational activities.

Nutrition services reached, through educational activities other than classes, 25,982 persons in 1942-43; 226,711 in 1943-44; and 900,483 in 1944-45. The nature of these educational activities and the attendance for each type, for 1944-45, are shown below.

Table 53

NUTRITION SERVICE - ACTIVITIES OTHER THAN CLASSES, JULY 1 1944 - JUNE 30, 1945

Activity	Chapters Reporting	Total Activities	Attendance
Food and nutrition talks	277	8,111	245,546
Food and nutrition demonstrations	204	3,702	125,394
Educational exhibits, displays, and films	240	3,252	274,275
RC food and nutrition information centers	65	325	90,258
RC canning centers	41	150	13,220
Other nutrition activities	83	2,416	37,001
Assistance rendered other chapter services			
Home Service			
Consultation	78	--	12,865
Other	33	--	12,914
Junior Red Cross	69	--	24,427
Canteen Corps			
Consultation	55	--	6,210
Other	28	--	26,321
Nursing Service			
Home Nursing	85	--	9,683
Other	34	--	3,739
Disaster	22	--	8,024
Other	28	--	10,606

It is the plan of Red Cross to maintain a continuing program of nutrition education that will convince the people of the nation that food makes a difference and that will help them to know how to obtain the kinds and amounts needed to promote health, efficiency, and general well-being.

(a) 1945-46 data are for classes only.

Specific educational activities of the Services have been presented on the preceding pages. A summary of these gives a more complete picture of the program. Two kinds of educational measures are the number of instructor authorizations and reauthorizations and the number of certificates issued. These are shown in the following tables for the period 1939-40 through 1945-46.

Table 54

SUMMARY OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED THROUGH RED CROSS EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM
ORGANIZED SPECIAL CORPS
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Year	Canteen	Home Service	Hospital and Recreation	Motor
1939-40	182	338	1,188	112
1940-41	713	90	1,614	1,374
1941-42	31,299	516	5,638	13,827
1942-43	82,165	1,550	11,947	20,057
1943-44	19,622	5,058	17,798	5,314
1944-45	17,941	7,314	20,173	3,497
1945-46	6,789	4,195	11,880	1,583
Total	158,711	19,061	70,238	45,764

Year	Staff Assistance	Volunteer Dietitian's Aide	Volunteer Nurse's Aide	Total
1939-40	1,574	(a)	149	3,543
1940-41	3,278	(a)	(b)	7,069
1941-42	21,065	(a)	16,669	89,014
1942-43	34,389	64	64,916	215,088
1943-44	21,326	4,618	59,777	133,513
1944-45	12,892	4,321	53,658	119,796
1945-46	3,013	864	20,350	48,674
Total	97,537	9,867	215,519	616,697

(a) Program not inaugurated
(b) No data

Table 55

SUMMARY OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED THROUGH RED CROSS EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM
OTHER THAN ORGANIZED SPECIAL CORPS
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Year	First Aid	Life Saving	Swimming	Functional Swimming and Water Safety	Accident Prevention	Total
1939-40	379,860	94,246	182,697	(a)	(a)	656,803
1940-41	577,267	81,511	178,821	(a)	(a)	837,599
1941-42	3,610,095	69,692	161,886	(a)	(a)	3,841,673
1942-43	2,743,506	72,457	148,757	2,850	6,859	2,974,429
1943-44	761,781	91,669	232,758	41,354	8,498	1,136,060
1944-45	392,576	93,805	269,669	42,396	17,587	816,033
1945-46	337,186	87,737	305,348	9,378	25,915	765,564
Total	8,802,271	591,117	1,479,936	95,978	58,859	11,028,161

Year	Red Cross Home Nursing	Nutrition
1939-40	61,855	3,089
1940-41	80,939	5,526
1941-42	396,214	188,527
1942-43	533,483	304,188
1943-44	285,789	110,477
1944-45	205,682	90,365
1945-46	134,088	53,246
Total	1,698,050	755,418

(a) Program not inaugurated

Table 56

GRAND TOTAL CERTIFICATES ISSUED THROUGH RED CROSS EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

Year	First Aid Water Safety and Accident Prevention	Red Cross Home Nursing	Nutrition	Organized Special Corps	Total[a]
1939-40	656,803	61,855	3,089	3,543	725,108
1940-41	837,599	80,939	5,526	7,069	930,420
1941-42	3,841,673	396,214	188,527	89,014	4,484,129
1942-43	2,974,429	533,483	304,188	215,088	3,944,959
1943-44	1,136,060	285,789	110,477	133,513	1,641,599
1944-45	816,033	205,682	90,365	119,796	1,209,614
1945-46	765,564	134,088	53,246	48,674	993,919
Grand total	11,028,161	1,698,050	755,418	616,697	13,929,748
Percent of grand total	79	12	6	3	100

Table 57

RED CROSS EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES - TOTAL INSTRUCTOR AUTHORIZATIONS AND REAUTHORIZATIONS
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

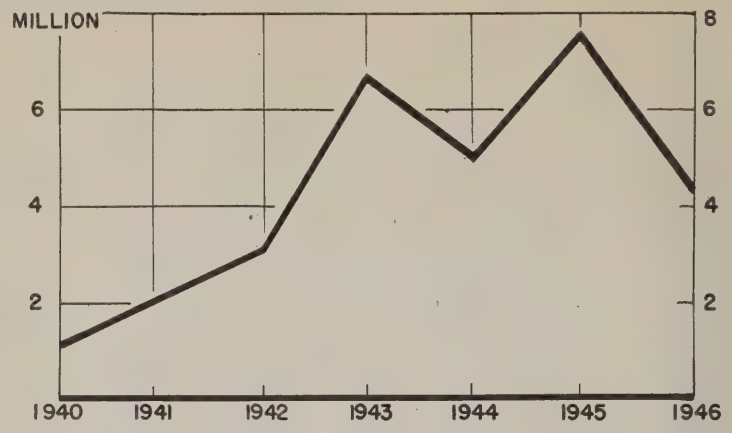
Year	First Aid Water Safety and Accident Prevention	Red Cross Home Nursing	Nutrition	Total
1939-40	34,531	2,537	125	37,193
1940-41	40,942	4,868	271	46,081
1941-42	161,674	30,741	16,093	208,508
1942-43	185,731	26,558	19,447	231,736
1943-44	110,041	16,253	13,360	139,654
1944-45	61,048	10,861	7,815	79,724
1945-46	50,254	6,698	4,395	61,347
Average per year	92,032	14,074	8,787	114,893

(a) Counting only once the 168,578 canteen and dietitian's aide certificates approved by and reported under Nutrition Service but issued by and also reported under organized special corps.

TRENDS IN SELECTED ACTIVITIES
1939-40 THROUGH 1945-46

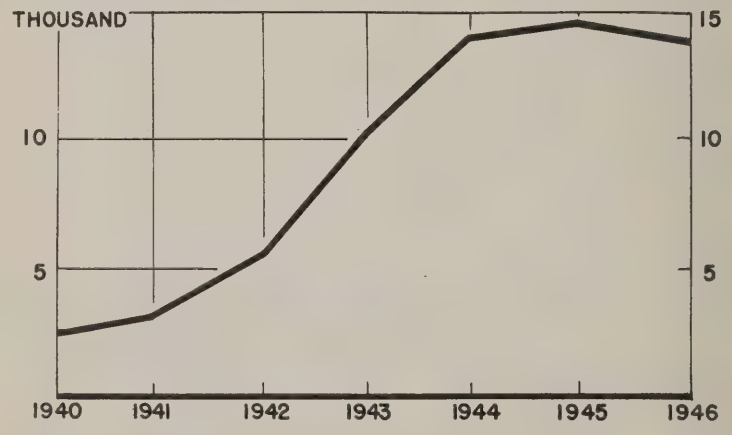
AN AVERAGE PER YEAR OF 4,246,000 VOLUNTEERS ENGAGED IN RED CROSS ACTIVITIES. THESE INCLUDED ADMINISTRATORS, INSTRUCTORS, JUNIOR RED CROSS SPONSORS, DISASTER WORKERS, FUND CAMPAIGN WORKERS, AND OTHERS.

1939-40	1,120,000
1940-41	2,000,000
1941-42	3,000,000
1942-43	6,500,000
1943-44	5,000,000
1944-45	7,500,000
1945-46	4,600,000



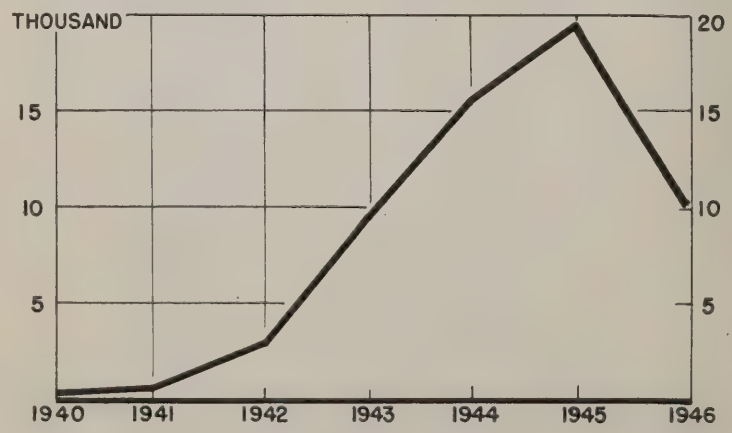
AN AVERAGE PER YEAR OF 9,070 PAID WORKERS IN CHAPTERS COOPERATED WITH THE VOLUNTEERS IN THE WORK OF THE RED CROSS.

1939-40	2,550
1940-41	3,050
1941-42	5,420
1942-43	10,000
1943-44	13,850
1944-45	14,650
1945-46	13,960



AN AVERAGE PER YEAR OF 8,400 NATIONAL PAID STAFF SERVED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS AT HOME AND OVERSEAS.

1939-40	251
1940-41	635
1941-42	3,088
1942-43	9,636
1943-44	15,679
1944-45	19,508
1945-46	10,009

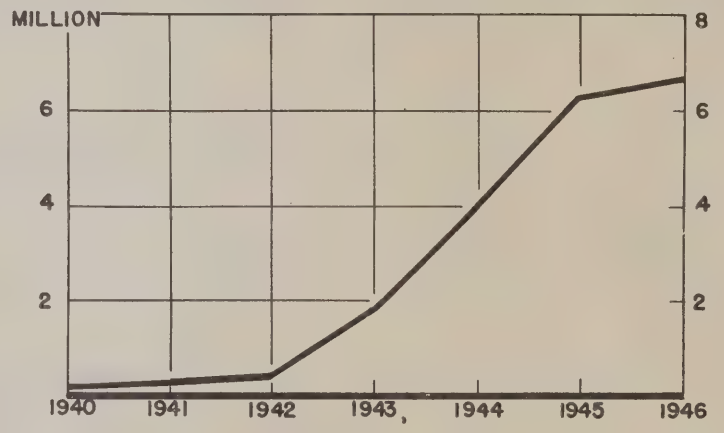


AN AVERAGE PER YEAR OF 368,306,480 ITEMS INCLUDING SURGICAL DRESSINGS, GARMENTS, TODDLER PACKS, LAYETTES, AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES WERE PRODUCED BY CHAPTERS FOR SERVICEMEN AND CIVILIANS.

1939-40	11,455,564
1940-41	53,159,127
1941-42	112,966,720
1942-43	637,240,163
1943-44	991,467,405
1944-45	701,548,381
1945-46	70,307,975

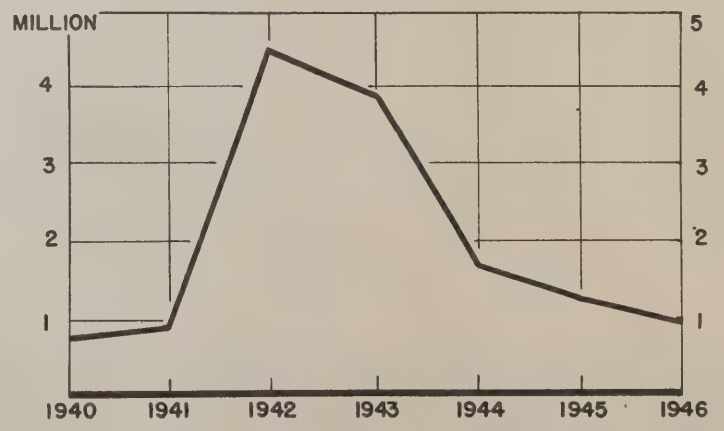
AN AVERAGE PER YEAR OF 2,806,050 CASES (NOT INDIVIDUALS) WERE GIVEN HOME SERVICE ASSISTANCE.

1939-40	152,512
1940-41	265,250
1941-42	474,978
1942-43	1,706,045
1943-44	4,055,241
1944-45	6,239,039
1945-46	6,749,250



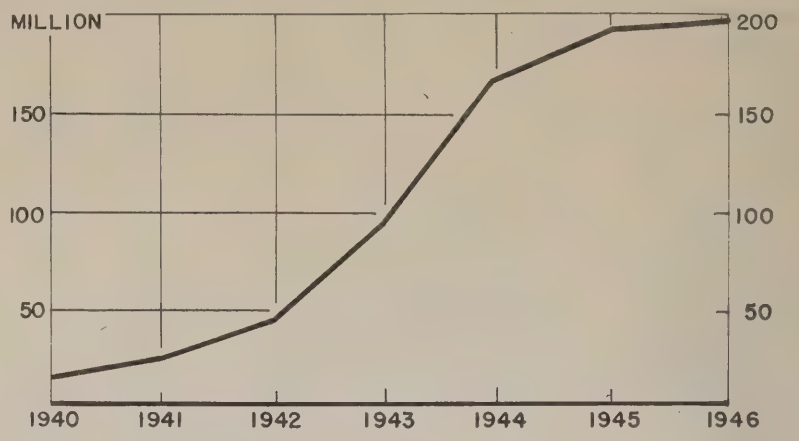
AN AVERAGE PER YEAR OF 1,990,000 CERTIFICATES WERE ISSUED TO PERSONS TRAINED IN THE VARIOUS RED CROSS SERVICES.

1939-40	725,100
1940-41	930,400
1941-42	4,484,100
1942-43	3,945,000
1943-44	1,641,600
1944-45	1,209,600
1945-46	993,900



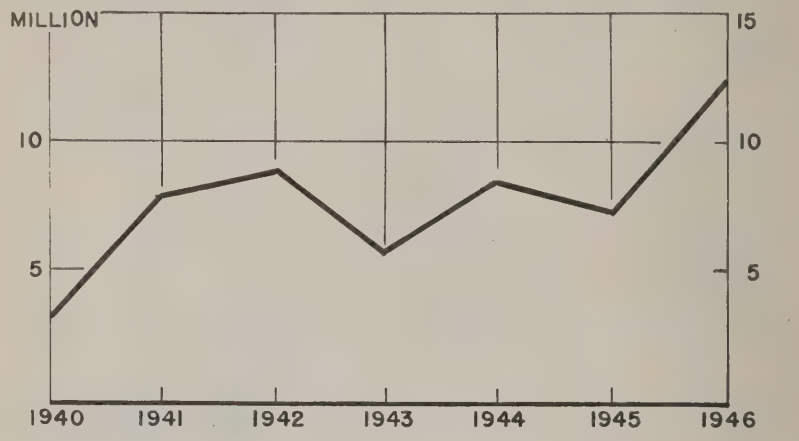
AN AVERAGE PER YEAR OF $104,392,740 WAS INVESTED BY CHAPTERS AND THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION IN THE MOST EXTENSIVE RED CROSS PROGRAM OF ALL TIME.

1939-40	$ 14,724,090
1940-41	24,849,110
1941-42	44,625,740
1942-43	91,763,360
1943-44	163,839,180
1944-45	191,674,050
1945-46	199,273,640



AN AVERAGE PER YEAR OF $7,695,570 WAS SPENT BY RED CROSS FOR RELIEF TO CIVILIANS IN WAR AND DISASTER. FOR THE 7 YEARS THIS TOTAL RELIEF EXPENDITURE AMOUNTED TO $53,869,007.(a)

1939-40	$ 3,473,370
1940-41	7,860,611
1941-42	8,716,001
1942-43	5,780,827
1943-44	8,342,856
1944-45	7,341,943
1945-46	12,353,399



Total relief valued at about $168,000,000 was made available by and through the American National Red Cross for civilians of other nations in war areas, for disaster sufferers, and for civilian war aid to Americans. The value of relief for civilians of other nations in war areas, as shown on page 64, was provided from Red Cross expenditures and through the Red Cross from other sources. Red Cross relief expenditures for disaster sufferers and for civilian war aid to Americans, shown on pages 70 and 74, are presented in the chart above.

(a) This total of $53,869,007 includes disaster relief expenditures from Table 39, page 70, overseas emergency relief expenditures from Tables 14 and 15, pages 24 and 25; and civilian war aid expenditures consisting of item 5 and $734,812 from item 3 in Tables 14 and 15, pages 24 and 25.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

July 1, 1939 - December 31, 1941
and
January 1, 1942 - June 30, 1946

The following summary of financial operations of the national organization of the American National Red Cross for the period of the war emergency covers 7 years beginning July 1, 1939, and ending June 30, 1946. The statements show the operations as divided between two included periods:

1. The 30 months beginning July 1, 1939, and ending December 31, 1941, during which there was war abroad prior to the involvement of the United States.

2. The 54 months beginning January 1, 1942, and ending June 30, 1946, during which the United States was a participant in the war and in the still continuing occupation.

In Tables 14 and 15 on pages 24 and 25 of Section I of this report, expenditures are given on the basis of fiscal years in harmony with the fiscal year basis that is necessarily used for presentation of the statistical data on program activities.

On page 22 the total classified expenditures of the national organization for the 7 fiscal years are shown as $474,968,669.

As given on page 105 the totals of these classified expenditures for the two special periods used in this financial summary are as follows:

30 months, July 1, 1939, to December 31, 1941	$ 29,171,315.82
54 months, January 1, 1942, to June 30, 1946	445,797,353.42
Total for the 7 years	$474,968,669.24

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

30 Months, July 1, 1939, to December 31, 1941

Balance July 1, 1939		$ 14,048,139.01
Foreign war relief campaign of May 1940 - total	$ 21,912,909.82	
Less 15 percent retained by chapters	3,070,692.55	18,842,217.27
Other contributions for foreign war relief		2,116,177.97
Roll call membership campaigns		9,605,009.80
All other revenues		2,801,627.77
Total resources for the period		$ 47,413,171.82
Less expenditures as shown on page 105	$ 29,171,315.82	
Less funds transferred to administration of Endowment Fund	100,000.00	29,271,315.82
Balance, December 31, 1941		$ 18,141,856.00

54 Months, January 1, 1942, to June 30, 1946

Balance, January 1, 1942		$ 18,141,856.00
First war fund, December 1941-March 1942	$ 70,969,228.80	
Less chapters' portion	10,407,020.76	60,562,208.04
Second war fund, March 1943	$147,398,110.80	
Less chapters' portion	52,243,879.35	95,154,231.45
Third war fund, March 1944	$216,433,514.23	
Less chapters' portion	65,555,490.83	150,878,023.40
Fourth war fund, March 1945	$231,709,534.33	
Less chapters' portion	72,245,716.59	159,463,817.74
Funds from March 1946 campaign collected by June 30, 1946 - committed for use in 1946-47		52,553,056.24
All other revenues		28,560,321.31
Total resources for the period		$565,313,514.18
Less expenditures as shown on page 105	$445,797,353.42	
Less funds transferred to agency accounts	7,280.28	445,804,633.70
Total balance, June 30, 1946		$119,508,880.48
Less commitments against above total balance		
Collections from March 1946 fund held for use in 1946-47	$ 52,553,056.24	
Amount applied on March 1946 fund goal	10,000,000.00	
Earmarked funds		
Reserve for disaster emergencies	10,000,000.00	
Reserves for future building needs, insurance, and restricted	2,482,984.88	75,036,041.12
Unappropriated balance, June 30, 1946		$ 44,472,839.36

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

	30 Months July 1, 1939, to Dec. 31, 1941	54 Months Jan. 1, 1942, to June 30, 1946	Total for the 7 years
Services exclusively for the armed forces and veterans			
In the United States	$ 5,045,819.57	$192,459,713.12	$197,505,532.69
At insular and foreign locations	--	168,311,285.67	168,311,285.67
Total services exclusively for the armed forces and veterans	$ 5,045,819,57	$360,770,998.79	$365,816,818.36
All other services, part of which were directly or indirectly for the benefit of the armed forces			
Overseas emergency relief, including special operations covered by restricted contributions	14,306,124.23	23,561,626.30	37,867,750.53
Other insular and foreign operations	633,921.51	2,343,148.23	2,977,069.74
Domestic disaster relief	1,948,340.84	10,073,298.18	12,021,639.02
Domestic civilian war aid	10,513.62	2,886,594.25	2,897,107.87
General medical and health services	55,612.84	781,888.16	837,501.00
Nursing services	781,375.23	6,119,765.54	6,901,140.77
Nutrition service	8,863.77	1,031,216.64	1,040,080.41
First aid, water safety and accident prevention	1,149,429.81	4,629,201.95	5,778,631.76
School and college activities	488,252.53	3,819,355.80	4,307,608.33
Volunteer special services	119,272.99	1,703,744.91	1,823,017.90
General service and assistance to domestic chapters	2,015,600.54	9,400,244.22	11,415,844.76
Public relations and public information	352,259.77	2,815,504.02	3,167,763.79
Fund raising, including campaign supplies furnished to the chapters	1,307,683.39	5,456,458.74	6,764,142.13
General executive office, vice chairmen's offices, and finance	948,245.18	9,421,807.69	10,370,052.87
Capital expenditures for additional office space	--	982,500.00	982,500.00
Total expenditures	$29,171,315.82	$445,797,353.42	$474,968,669.24

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